CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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CITY OF TORONTO

Municipal Handbook

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COMPILED BY
GEO. A. WEALE
CITY CLERK

1957

CALENDAR, 1957

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FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

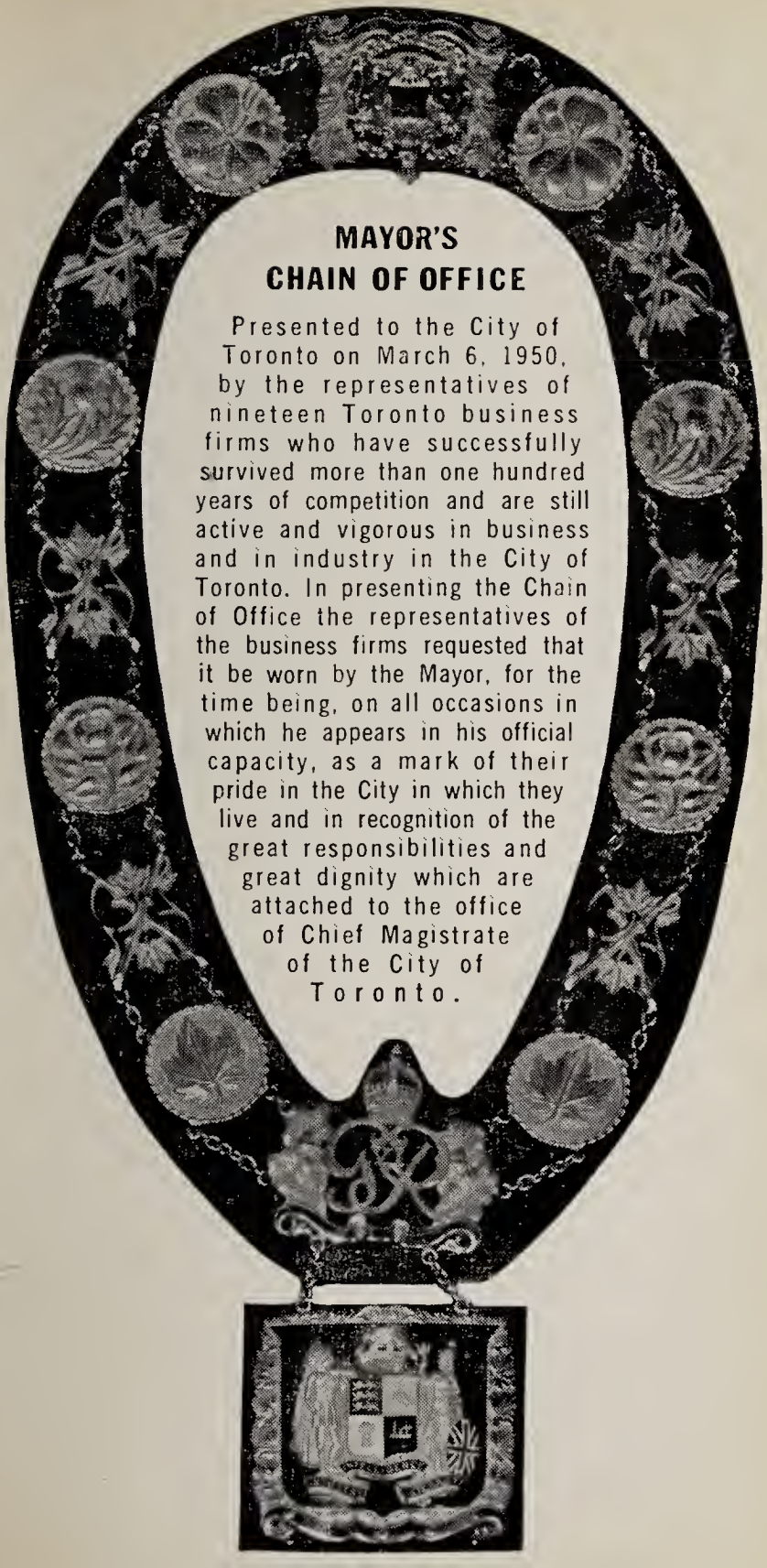
For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions, heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 239 to 250. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 80 to 93 and 283 to 287.

GEO. A. WEALE,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 1, 1957.

Port of Toronto — Foreground, Marine Terminal with Overseas Vessels Discharging Cargo


MAYOR'S
CHAIN OF OFFICE
Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who have successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of Mary and the late Jacob Joseph Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grandparents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955, he was elected Mayor and was re-elected in 1956 and in 1957 for a two-year term and is now serving his 31st year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and seven grandchildren. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips and James Grant Phillips.

(Left to Right) **1957-1958**

Seated: Controller Cornish, Q.C., Controller New
Controller Allen.

Middle Row: Alderman Clifton (6), Parry (3
Kucherepa, M.D. (7), Dennison (2), Sumn

Back Row: Alderman Orliffe, Q.C. (4), Ostran
MacVicar (3), Waters (1), Cranham (8),

COUNCIL

n, Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Controller Brand,

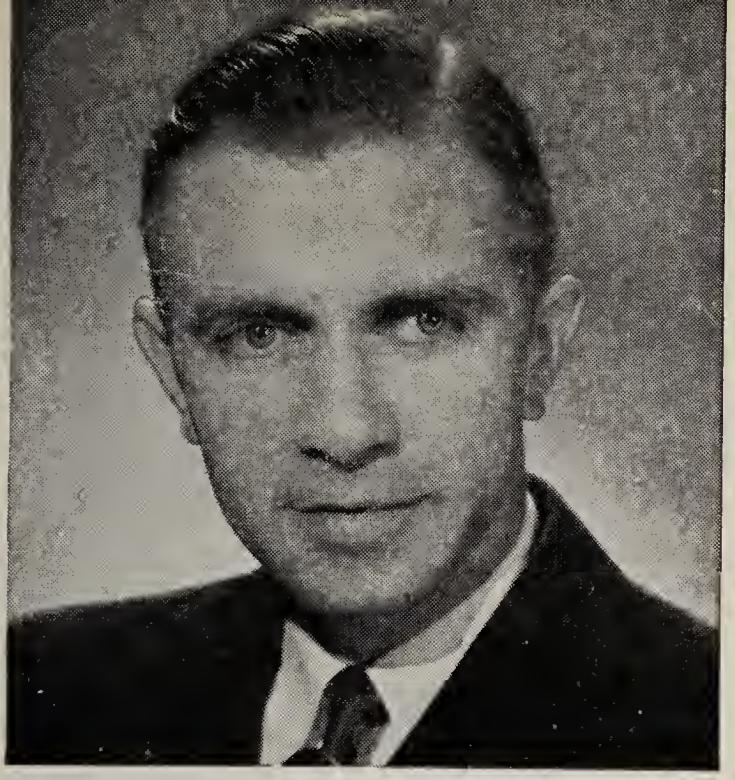
Robinson (6), Davidson, Q.C. (7), Nash (9),
ville (8), Birchard (2).

(9), Chambers, Q.C. (4), Beavis (1), Menzies (5),
ens (5).

Number in brackets indicates Ward represented

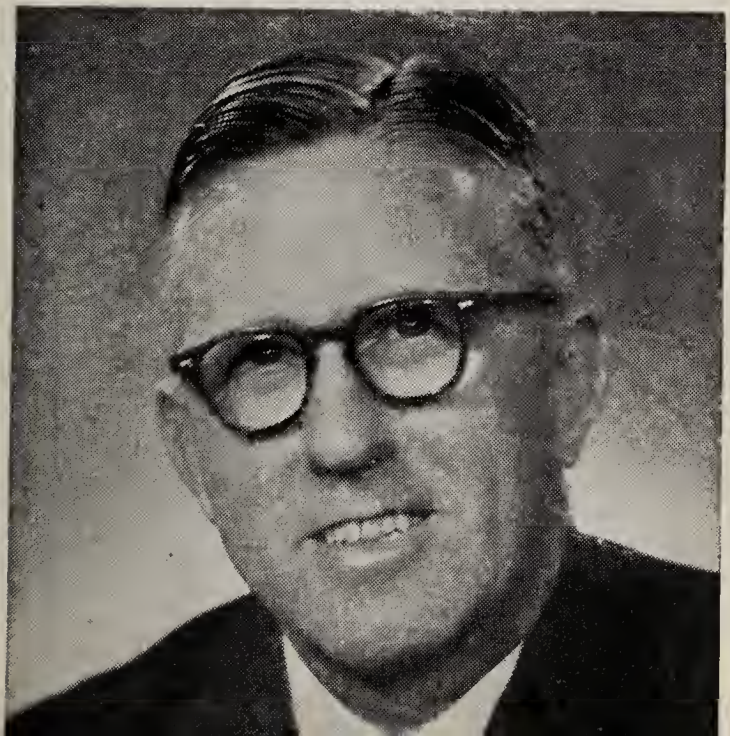
MRS. JEAN D. NEWMAN, President of the Council and Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

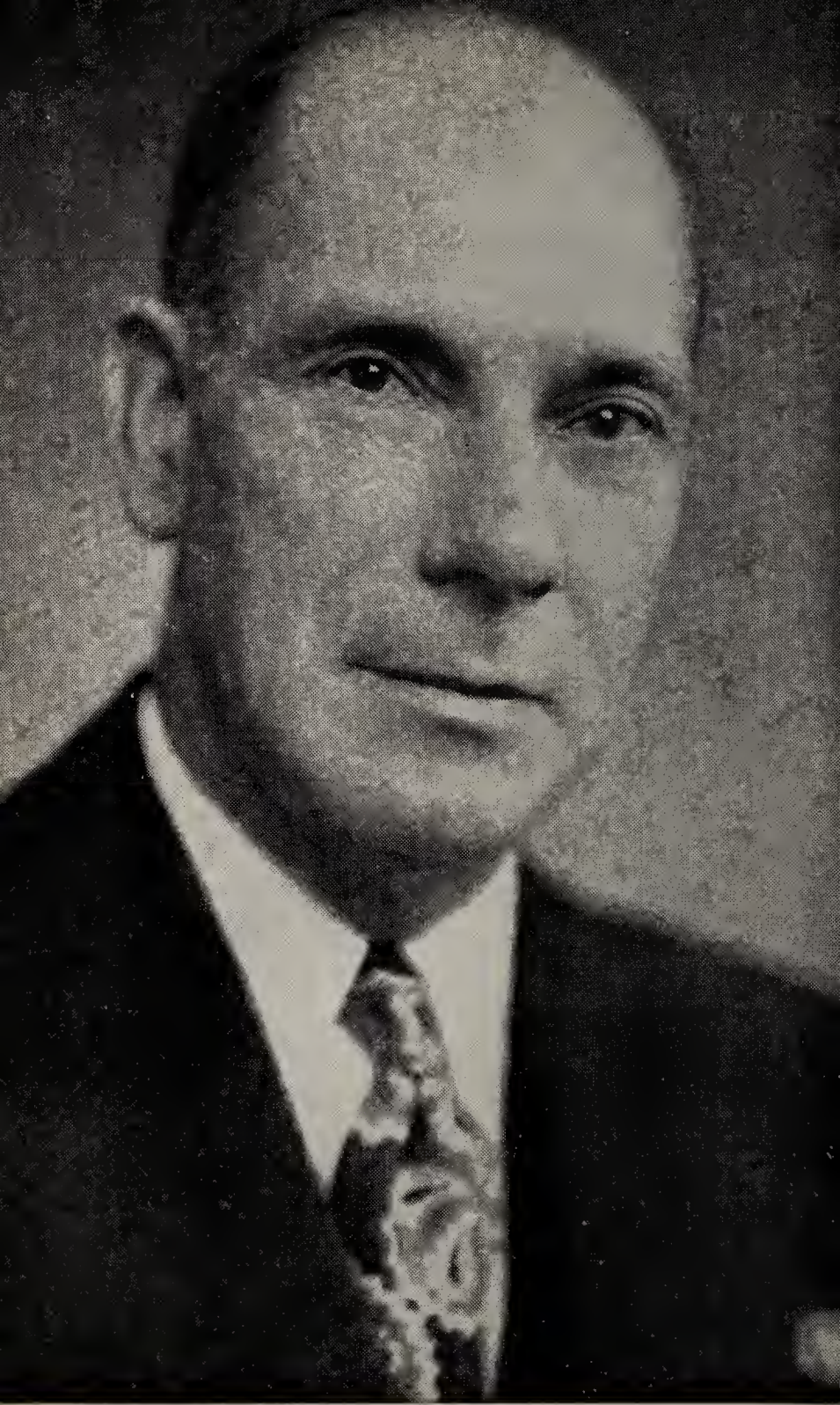
FORD G. BRAND, Controller



WM. R. ALLEN, Controller

F. JOSEPH CORNISH, Q.C., Controller





GEO. A. WEALE, City Clerk

TORONTO

"Industry — Intelligence — Integrity"

ARMS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Heraldically Described

SHIELD—Quarterly of four. 1. Gules, three Lions passant gardant in pale, Or. 2. Or, a Beaver, proper. 3. Argent, a garb, proper. 4. Azure, a Steamboat, Or.

CREST—On a Mural Crown, Or; a Beaver, proper.

SUPPORTERS—Dexter, a North American Indian, habited and armed; in the belt a scalping knife; in the right hand a tomahawk, the left arm leaning on a bow; all proper. Sinister, Britannia helmed and cuirassed; the right hand supporting a trident, the left hand resting on a shield bearing the crosses of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew combined, all proper.

MOTTO—Industry, Intelligence, Integrity.

CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday — 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Offices are closed all day Saturday

Public Holidays in Toronto, 1957

(a)	New Year's Day	January 1
(a)	Good Friday	April 19
(a)	Easter Monday	April 22
(a)	Victoria Day and Queen's Birthday	May 20
(a)	Dominion Day	July 1
(b)	Civic Holiday	August 5
(a)	Labour Day	September 2
(a)	Thanksgiving Day	October 14
(a)	Remembrance Day	November 11
(a)	Christmas Day	December 25
(b)	Boxing Day	December 26

(a) Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.

(b) Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.

Daylight Saving Time 1957

Commences at 2 o'clock a.m.,
Sunday, April 28th, and

Terminates at 2 o'clock a.m.,
Sunday, October 27th.

TORONTO

Population 643,791

A Great Cosmopolitan City

Toronto in 1957, a sprawling giant, is recognized as the fastest growing community on the North American continent and is bearing out, in this favoured section of Canada, the prediction of one of Canada's earlier statesman, that the 20th century belonged to Canada. This ambitious city has thrown off the last vestiges of parochialism and has emerged as a bright star among the cosmopolitan cities of the world. Giant new skyscrapers break the skyline and still more spidery, steel superstructures foretell more construction to accommodate industry and commerce. Ultra-modern apartment buildings are quickly transforming Toronto into a city of cliff dwellers. Gradually the city is expanding into the surrounding countryside. New suburban housing developments spring up practically overnight; million-dollar shopping plazas grow from farmers' fields.

Historic Yonge Street has been thoroughly renovated and now, free of street cars and overhanging signs, presents a streamlined appearance which is more in harmony with its status as the shopping centre of Canada. And beneath this thoroughfare runs Canada's first and the world's finest subway.

Toronto is the capital city of the Province of Ontario, and is Canada's foremost industrial and commercial centre. Its favourable geographic location has lured business and industry in all its diversity to the city and its environs. Within a radius of 100 miles of Toronto is concentrated one-third of Canada's entire buying power.

The City has long been a mecca for visitors from near and far. Toronto holds the undisputed title of Canada's Convention City and each year is host to vast numbers of individual tourists. With the advent of new hotels and a Civic Centre the City is destined to march on to a still greater fulfillment of the prophecy of its original Indian inhabitants who named the tiny settlement between the banks of the Humber and the Don, Toronto "the meeting place".

SURFACE FEATURES OF TORONTO

By D. F. Putnam
Professor of Geography
University of Toronto

The site of Toronto was chosen because of its harbour, a large enclosed bay, behind which lay a gently sloping plain, upon which it was easy to lay out and build the small frontier post. North of the harbour, the plain slopes gently upward for about two and one-half miles until, at an

elevation of more than one-hundred-fifty feet above the level of Lake Ontario, it reaches the foot of a prominent escarpment paralleling the shore of the lake. Beyond this to the north, there stretches a rolling upland with an altitude of three to five hundred feet above the level of the lake. Further variety of surface form is imparted by the deep valleys of the Humber, the Don, and their tributaries.

The surface features are composed of unconsolidated materials shaped by the Pleistocene ice sheets and by the events of the post-glacial period. The solid rock beneath Toronto is a shale of Paleozoic age, but it may be seen only in the valley of the Humber near Lambton Mills, and in the pits of the Don Valley brickyard. The old strata remain in a horizontal position, almost as they were deposited in the Paleozoic sea. For millions of years, during pre-glacial time, they were subjected to erosion by the rivers which excavated the broad basin, now occupied by Lake Ontario.

During the Pleistocene Epoch this lowland was invaded and covered by ice at least four times. Between glaciations the Ontario Basin was filled with water. The surface drift, or unconsolidated material, of the Toronto region, therefore, consists of sheets of stony glacial till or boulder clay,

separated by deposits of water-sorted clay, silt, and sand. The exposures of these formations to be seen in the Don Valley and at Scarborough Bluffs, are considered to be among the most noted Pleistocene sections in the World.

During the waning of the last, or Wisconsin, ice-sheet, the basin of Lake Ontario was occupied by a lobe of ice which had advanced from the northeast to thrust its snout above the Niagara Escarpment. As the ice-front melted back from the escarpment, a lake was formed. So long as ice remained to block the eastern end of the Ontario basin, the lake had its outlet through Rome, New York, by way of the Mohawk Valley. Thus, all around Lake Ontario, except in the northeast, there may be seen the shoreline of an earlier lake which geologists have named Lake Iroquois.

In the central part of Toronto, the waves of the old lake cut the steep escarpment on which Casa Loma stands, while currents along the shore swept sand westwards into the Humber Valley, building the extensive sand deposits near Scarlett Road. Thus at the climax of Lake Iroquois, the plains around Weston formed the floor of a bay, shut off from the lake by a broad sand beach. The Don Valley, also, was an enclosed bay, shut off by a barrier beach built of sand swept westward from Scarborough Bluffs. The

plains of Leaside, Don Mills Road, and O'Connor Drive formed the floor of the bay. Thus at the close of the ice age, Toronto had two harbours instead of one.

Above the old shoreline, in the higher areas of North Toronto, the surface is largely composed of materials deposited directly by the ice. Yet here, too, there is evidence of the presence of former lakes, stratified clays being exposed in the digging of foundations on Eglinton Avenue. In other places, also, between the till ridges, shallow deposits of water-laid clay are found on the surface.

Between the old shoreline and that of the present lake lies a sloping plain, smoothed by the waves of the ancient lake as they cut through various Pleistocene deposits. Over much of it they spread a thin offshore apron of sand, as may be observed along Bloor Street and in Queen's Park. After the disappearance of Lake Iroquois, the streams draining to Lake Ontario levels incised the ravines which are characteristic features of the Toronto landscape.

Youngest of the geological features of the Toronto area, the harbour has had an interestng development. When Lake Iroquois was drained, the water level in the Ontario Basin dropped to sea level. Streams which had debouched into

Lake Iroquois immediately began to cut deep valleys to the lower level. The Don and the Humber, both finding an outlet around the western ends of their sand bars, began to excavate the alluvial materials deposited in the old lagoons, as well as to cut deep valleys in the old lake floor.

The melting of the ice in the eastern part of the Ontario Basin, removed a great weight which had depressed that part of the earth's crust, and it began to rebound. The rocky ledges of the Thousand Isles appeared above sea level and, as they continued to rise, the salt water was shut out and Lake Ontario began to take form, pushing its new shoreline higher and higher on the slope of the old Iroquois lake plain. The waves of the new lake undercut Scarborough Bluffs. It has been estimated by A. P. Coleman that the bluffs have receded more than 13,000 feet under the impact of rising waters during the lifetime of Lake Ontario, and active erosion is still going on. Within a relatively short time, the Ontario shoreline will have reached that of the former Lake Iroquois. As in the earlier lake, the debris from the bluffs has been carried westward to be deposited across the mouth of the Don River. Here, rising with the level of the new lake, the great sand bar has impounded a large bay, opening toward the west. Greatly modified since

by human agencies, the bay has become Toronto Harbour, and the sandbar has been transformed into Toronto Island. Westwards, the waves of Lake Ontario have also built the beach from Sunnyside to the Humber River, enclosing Grenadier Pond and the smaller ponds in High Park. Much changed, of course, the beach now provides space for railway and highway access to the city.

Summarizing briefly, the topographic map of the Toronto region reveals three distinct surfaces which may be correlated with geological events. The upland of North Toronto, the highest and oldest land surface, was, in large measure, moulded directly by the ice of the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier. Below the hill, the plain underlying the older part of the city is a younger surface, planed by the waves of Lake Iroquois and somewhat dissected by the valleys of recent streams. Youngest of all are the harbour and the shore features built by the waves of Lake Ontario. Thus over a period of thousands of years, the forces of nature have been preparing the site for a great city.

THE TORONTO CARRYING PLACE

From Wigwam to Metropolis

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern

end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 15th and 16th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his exploits are almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur

traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. It was named **Fort Rouillé,** after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called **Fort Toronto.** Previous to the year 1933, it had been accepted as a fact, that Fort Rouillé was built in the year 1749. In 1933, the Archivist of the Montreal District discovered some legal documents showing that this fort was built in 1750 by the French Governor De La Jonquiere, who succeeded Governor the Comte de la Gallissonniere, who served from 1747 to 1749. There were temporary trading posts in the vicinity of the Humber River as early as 1678.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, Fort Rouillé was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Fort Niagara, which was, at that time, being threatened by British Forces.

In 1754 the first action in the European Seven Years' War ocurred on this continent. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

By the Canada Act, 1791, Canada was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River, was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Canada Act, these settlers living west of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the constitution of Great Britain. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara, later to be renamed Newark, where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and sixteen elected members.

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the city

of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Newark. This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

CHANGE IN NAME TORONTO TO YORK

Toronto, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials. Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in celebration of the change.

ID-9 — John Graves Simcoe at the building of Fort York, 1793. (Jefferys note: The blockhouse shown on the left still exists in the restored fort. Beyond, on the high ground across the ravine where Garrison Creek formerly ran, is seen the canvas house wherein Simcoe and his family lived. The men at work and the officer holding the plan are in the uniform of the Queen's Rangers; the officer on Simcoe's left wears that of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.)

— From the Imperial Oil Collection.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instruction for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796. The first session of the second Legislature of Upper Canada was held in York beginning June 1, 1797, but in temporary quarters, the new buildings being unfinished.

Because of ill health, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was granted leave of absence and set out for England on July 9, 1796, never to return. In the same year he was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General which was later confirmed in the Army. In 1806 he was appointed to succeed General Lake as Commander-in-Chief and Governor of India. While he was making preparations to go to India, the British Government, alarmed at the threat of Napoleon to Portugal, decided to send Simcoe with an Army to Tagus to join the British Navy there. On the voyage out he was taken ill and had to return. He died at Exeter on October 26, 1806, and was buried at the family seat, Wolford Lodge, Devon, England.

THE TORONTO PURCHASE, 1788

Lord Dorchester, the then Governor of Canada during the year 1788, arranged for a conference to be held between the representatives of the

← *York Barracks, U.C., May 13, 1804.*

government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, for the purpose of negotiating with the said Chiefs the purchase by the Government of the lands on which the city is now situated as part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron and for the control of the rich fur trade. Part of the price paid to the Indians consisted of 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

Some years prior to the creation of the Province of Upper Canada the British Government had decided to establish a town at Toronto. In 1788 a site was surveyed by Alexander Aitken at the order of Lord Dorchester, the Governor-General, and later in the same year Captain Gother Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, made similar investigations. Nothing resulted from these activities and plans at the time. Captain Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, other. The military buildings were to stand in divided by streets laid out at right angles to each a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise

all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Torento" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

Town of York

The Town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the

good offices of the late President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international good-will.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO — INCORPORATED AS A CITY — 1834

In 1834, the population having increased to over 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erection thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, his Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had

the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

FIRST MAYOR OF TORONTO

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

The home of the first Mayor, located at 82 Bond Street, is maintained as a historic site.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT TORONTO

Opening of Yonge Street to Lake Simcoe

One of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe was the opening of Yonge Street from a point about three miles north of the Waterfront to Holland Landing, the work being carried out

ID-14 — Queen's Rangers under Lieut.-Governor Simcoe cutting out Yonge Street, 1795.
— From the Imperial Oil Collection.

Yonge Street — north from Adelaide Street

by the soldiers of the York Garrison. The work of clearing was commenced on December 28, 1795, and occupied most of the winter. A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette, under date of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street south of Lot Street (Queen) was not opened as a public thoroughfare until the year 1820. Yonge Street was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War, and a member of parliament for Honiton, near the estate of Governor Simcoe in Devonshire, England. At this time York comprised only twelve blocks, immediately north of the Parliament Buildings then situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street. The present intersection of King and Yonge Streets was not then in existence. Governor Simcoe saw the great need for the opening of roads both from a military standpoint as well as for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the garrison of Fort York commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was

named Dundas Street in honour of the Secretary to the Colonies, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. To-day, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent. **The first local public transportation service** was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn

street cars to operate at not more than thirty-minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

TORONTO IN 1842

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

INSULIN DISCOVERED IN TORONTO

The discovery of Insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir Frederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working

under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of Insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

STANDARD TIME INVENTED BY A TORONTO CITIZEN

One of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days, was the invention by Sandford Fleming, in 1879, of a new system of reckoning time. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, sent out copies of the address to all Governments. The Czar of Russia called an International Time Convention which met in Rome in 1882. This meeting was adjourned and met at Washington, D.C., in 1883. At the Washington Conference, Standard Time was adopted by most countries of the world, the system going into effect on November 18, 1883.

Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line with the 75th meridian. Mr.

Sandford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

CITY HALL

The Town of York erected a new Market-building in the year 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street East, between Jarvis and Market Streets. The upper portion of this building was fitted as a City Hall and for municipal offices. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1844, on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets, and now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market. It was designed by an English architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, who also designed an addition to Osgoode Hall and three churches, Trinity, 1843; St. George, 1844; and Holy Trinity, 1847.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1957 the land is assessed at

$1,937,453.00 and the building at $3,050,000.00 for a total assessment of $4,987,458.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899, with Mayor John Shaw presiding. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weights 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1900, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are

carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

THE GREAT STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN THE CITY HALL

The scene depicted in this remarkable window, **"The Union of Commerce and Industry",** symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Integrity — Intelligence", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

THE CENOTAPH

In front of the City Hall, on a wide stone approach, stands a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead". The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada — the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: **"This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."**

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I — Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of the Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that the members of council and of such local boards shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Works, Committee on Property, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, Committee on Traffic and Legislation and the Committee on Public Welfare.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the administration of the Fire Department, the operation and management of the Municipal Abattoir; the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation; the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Department of Education which is under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters biennially (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City).

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or, to

award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council with such amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

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The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of the Public Health Act. By an amendment to the said Act in 1943 it is provided that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that

the local board shall consist of the **Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council,** who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

Pursuant to the foregoing statutory authority, City Council on January 10, 1944, passed By-law No. 16064, which provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Dennison, chairman; Alderman Kucherepa, M.D., and Alderman Menzies, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. J. W. Ross and Dr. C. C. Goldring, M.A.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions, of the Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

BASIS OF VOTERS' LIST

In accordance with the Voters' List Act, the City is required to commence the preparation of the Voters' List immediately after the return of the Assessment Roll for any Ward. The Assessment Rolls for the City of Toronto are returned to the City Clerk, at various times in the year, according to Wards.

The Voters' List, when completed for the whole City by Wards, is posted in the City Clerk's Office about the first of October in election year. Two copies of the Voters' List are distributed to each judge of the County of York, to the Mayor and each member of Council, to every postmaster in the municipality, to each local Member of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and to other authorized persons as set out in the Voters' List Act.

The City Clerk, pursuant to the Voters' List Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in

the City as may be directed by the Judge, a notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or, of any changes by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The time for making complaints as to errors or omissions in the Lists is within fourteen days after the first publication of the notice in the newspapers, respecting the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO BE ENTERED ON THE VOTERS' LIST

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under the Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

The Assessment Act provides that no portion of any building used or intended to be used as a residence shall be separately assessed, **unless it is a domestic establishment of two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.**

IMPORTANCE OF NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

Every person entitled to have his name entered on the Voters' List, should receive an assessment notice, prior to the date of the return of the Assessment Roll for his particular Ward. This assessment is personal to both tenants and owners. If you, as a tenant or owner, do not receive an assessment notice and possess the qualifications of a voter as shown above, it is probably because the proper information was not given to the Assessor when he called at your house to make the annual assessment. In such case, you should lodge an appeal with the Assessment Commissioner within ten days from the date of

the return of the particular Assessment Roll to the City Clerk, to have the same corrected by the Court of Revision. It must be remembered that the City Clerk only places the names of those persons on the Voters' List who appear by the last revised Assessment Roll to possess the necessary qualifications to become voters. This neglect on the part of the citizen is one of the chief causes for complaint on Election Day, that names of persons entitled to vote have been left off the Voters' List.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' List by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the List and, if the same is not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends

for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, **provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating;**

(3) The nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised roll as owner or lessee of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but **shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors,** unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 55 of The Municipal Act provides, in part as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who, —

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2A);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public School Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES — BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 3, 1956

FOR MAYOR

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidate Elected.)

Nathan Phillips	**80,494**
Ross Dowson	9,862

FOR CONTROLLERS

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidates Elected.)

Jean D. Newman	**54,928**
Ford Brand	**54,406**
William R. Allen	**54,267**
Francis Joseph Cornish	**49,551**
Leslie H. Saunders	47,173
Harry Bradley	16,410
Charles Sims	6,982
George Rolland	5,560

Municipal Election Returns — continued

FOR ALDERMEN

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidate Elected.)

Ward No. 1

Kenneth G. Waters	**6,340**
Fred Beavis	**3,630**
Jean McKenzie Brown	3,398
George Phillips	2,583
Dominic Di Stasi	1,662
Basil W. Ingleby	494

Ward No. 2

William Dennison	**4,973**
May Birchard	**2,614**
Sterling Carl Campbell	2,577
Edgar L. Roxborough	2,399
Andrew Joseph Kavanaugh	571
Philip Rowley	523

Ward No. 3

Ross D. Parry	**4,164**
John A. MacVicar	**2,823**
Richard W. James	2,541

Ward No. 4

Herbert Orliffe	**4,446**
Francis H. Chambers	**3,456**
David Rotenberg	2,701
Dorothy Cureatz	628

Ward No. 5

Philip G. Givens	**6,247**
Harold Menzies	**5,187**
Ben Nobleman	1,512
Paul Pauk	1,093

Ward No. 6

E. May Robinson	**8,689**
W. Frank Clifton	**7,165**
William Stevens	3,900
Wallace Graham Martin	2,069
John B. Shedden	1,795
George H. Jackson	1,500

Ward No. 7

William C. Davidson	**5,125**
John W. Kucherepa	**5,072**
Thomas G. Wilson	1,551
Richard A. W. Stewart	1,008
William Repka	580

Ward No. 8

Donald D. Summerville	**12,625**
Albert G. Cranham	**9,621**
Chris Stavro	2,501
John Square	1,153

Ward No. 9

Frank L. Nash	**12,161**
Kenneth McMurchy Ostrander	**10,565**
Alex C. Thompson	8,073

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting, December 3, 1956

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidate Elected.)

Ward No. 1

William Lang (Acclamation)

Oscar T. Sigsworth (Acclamation)

Ward No. 2

Charles M. Edwards (Acclamation)

B. Michael Grayson (Acclamation)

Ward No. 3

Edward M. Davidson	**3,407**
J. Isobel Ross	**3,176**
Ralph N. Meakes	1,102
Mahlon Franklin Beach	755

Ward No. 4

Percy G. Might	**3,870**
J. Sydney Midanik	**3,578**
Mary Lipshitz	1,752

Ward No. 5

Louis S. Lockhart	**4,343**
Edward R. Lockyer	**4,065**
Edna Ryerson	3,136

Ward No. 6

Irene McBrien	**8,135**
Murray D. Morion	**6,953**
Lucille E. Cameron	3,887

Ward No. 7

Mary Temple (Acclamation)
John Van Pelt Mills (Acclamation)

Ward No. 8

Gordon F. Ferguson (Acclamation)
Thomas A. Wardle (Acclamation)

Ward No. 9

Margaret E. Perney (Acclamation)
Roy C. Sharpe (Acclamation)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

Number entered on 1957 Voters' List

Owners	148,433
Tenants and Municipal Franchise Voters	183,077
Total Number Names on Voters' List	331,560

Percentage and Number of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1950	46.55%	176,255
1951	46.79%	177,371
1952	42.89%	160,508
1953	35.11%	127,881
1954	30.24%	106,230
1955	35.45%	122,087
1956	31.31%	104,721
1957	29.6%	98,308

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1956	1957
	%	%
1	28.94	29
2	28.51	28
3	26.48	24.5
4	28.06	24.4
5	29.43	25.6
6	28.33	28.1
7	31.73	30.6
8	33.80	31.1
9	42.60	40.4
	31.31%	29.6%

VOTING ON QUESTIONS

Question re New City Hall

Votes cast by electors qualified to vote on money by-laws at the municipal elections held on December 3, 1956, on the question "Are you in favour of the City of Toronto erecting and equipping a new City Hall on the Civic Square area at a net capital expenditure of $13,500,000.00 to be repaid over a period of thirty years and providing accommodation therein on a rental basis for administrative offices of the Metropolitan Corporation?"

Number of Votes Cast

Yes	31,814
No	26,811

Question re Extension of Franchise

Votes cast by electors qualified to vote for Mayor at the municipal elections held on December 3, 1956, on the following proposed question "Are you in favour of the City applying for legislation to extend the right to vote at Municipal Elections, except on Money By-laws, to include all persons not now qualified to vote, who have resided in the Municipality through the year preceding election day, who are British subjects and who are over 21 years of age?"

Number of Votes Cast

Yes	53,041
No	26,164

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.
1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.
1836 Thomas D. Morrison.
1837 George Gurnett.
1838-1840 John Powell.
1841 George Munro.
1842-1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.
1845-1847 William Henry Boulton.
1848-1850 George Gurnett.
1851-1853 John George Bowes.
1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.
1855 George William Allan.
1856 John Beverly Robinson.
1857 John Hutchinson.
1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1859 Adam Wilson.
1860 Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.
1861-1863 John George Bowes.
1864-1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

Mayors Chosen by Council

1867-1868 James E. Smith.
1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
1870 Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.
1871-1872 Joseph Sheard.
1873 Alexander Manning.

Mayors Elected by General Vote

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.
1875 Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.
1876 Angus Morrison.
1877 Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.
1878 Angus Morrison.
1879-1880 James Beaty, Jr.
1881-1882 William Barclay McMurrich.
1883-1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.
1885 Alexander Manning.
1886-1887 William Holmes Howland.
1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1889 Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.
1890-1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.
1892-1893 Robert John Fleming.
1894 Warring Kennedy.
1895 Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.

Mayors of Toronto — continued

1896 Robert John Fleming.
1897 Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.
1898-1899 John Shaw.
1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.
1901-1902 Oliver A. Howland.
1903-1905 Thomas Urquhart.
1906-1907 Emerson Coatsworth.
1908 Joseph Oliver.
1909 Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.
1910 George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.
1911 George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence President.
1912 George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

1913-1914 Horatio C. Hocken.
1915-1921 Thomas Langton Church.
1922-1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.
1924 William W. Hiltz.
1925-1927 Thomas Foster.
1928 Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.
1929 Samuel McBride.
1930 Bert S. Wemp.

Mayors of Toronto — continued

1931-1934 { William J. Stewart.
J. George Ramsden, President (1934).

1935 { James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936 { Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 { William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938-1940 { Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941-1944 { Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).

1945-1948 { Robert H. Saunders.
David A. Balfour, President (1945).
*Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948).
†Nathan Phillips, (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949-1951 { Hiram E. McCallum.
John M. Innes, President.

Mayors of Toronto — continued

1952-1954	Allan A. Lamport. *Leslie H. Saunders, President. †Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955-1958	Nathan Phillips, Q.C. Ford G. Brand, President (1955-1956) Mrs. Jean D. Newman, President (1957-1958)

SERVICE RECORD OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).
Controller, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Fred Beavis —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1957-1958.

May Birchard (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1946, 1957-1958.

Ford G. Brand —
Controller, 1952-1958 (incl.).

Francis Chambers, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1951-1953, 1956-1958 (incl.)

W. Frank Clifton —
Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1958 (incl.)

F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1950-1952 (incl.).
Controller, 1955-1958 (incl.).

Albert G. Cranham —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1956-1958 (incl.).

William C. Davidson, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1958 (incl.).
*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison —
Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1958 (incl.).

Philip G. Givens —
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952-1958 (incl.).

John W. Kucherepa, M.D. —
Alderman, Ward 7, 1952*-1958 (incl.).
*Appointed by City Council, April 7, 1952, vice David R. Sanderson, deceased.

Service Record — continued

John A. MacVicar —
Alderman Ward 3, 1952-1955, 1957-1958 (incl.)

Harold Menzies —
Alderman, Ward 5, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Frank L. Nash —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951, 1956-1958 (incl.)

Jean D. Newman (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1955-1956 (incl.)
Controller, 1957-1958.

Herbert Orliffe, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1954-1958 (incl.).

Kenneth Ostrander —
Alderman, Ward 9, 1957-1958.

Ross D. Parry —
Alderman, Ward 3, 1956-1958 (incl.).

Nathan Phillips, Q.C. —
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1958 (incl.).

May Robinson (Mrs.) —
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1958 (incl.).

Donald D. Summerville —
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1958 (incl.).

Kenneth G. Waters —
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1958 (incl.).

AREA GROWTH BY ANNEXATION

The original City and Liberties consisted of land and water areas of 7,899.9 acres and 2,460 acres, respectively.

To-day the land area of the City is 22,378.8 acres (34.96 square miles) and the water area is 3,627.11 acres (5.67 square miles).

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Yorkville	556.8	Feb. 1, 1883
Brockton (including High Park)	975.9	Mar. 25, 1884
	13.8*	
Riverdale	1,236.6	Mar. 25, 1884
Rosedale	98.5	Jan. 3, 1887
Strip north of Queen St.	57.7	Jan. 3, 1887
Annex	212.4	Jan. 3, 1887
Walker and Woodlawn Aves.	48.8	Jan. 2, 1888
Poplar Plain Road	16.1	Jan. 2, 1888
North of Bloor and West of Bathurst	1,082.4	Jan. 2, 1888
Sunnyside	115.2	Jan. 2, 1888
Parkdale	578.4	Mar. 23, 1889
	84.0*	
Greenwood Side Line	32.8	Jan. 6, 1890
Lakeshore Road	116.4	May 27, 1893
	6.0*	
Summerhill Avenue	3.59	Oct. 2, 1903

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Part of Humber Bay and Lake West of the Island	1,115.0*	Oct. 10, 1903
Avenue Road	128.4	Mar. 10, 1905
North Rosedale	277.7	Jan. 1, 1906
Annex West of Avenue Road	29.3	Jan. 1, 1907
Deer Park	241.2	Dec. 15, 1908
Baldwin Estate	51.4	Dec. 15, 1908
East Toronto	602.7	Dec. 15, 1908
Wychwood and Bracondale	582.2	Feb. 1, 1909
West Toronto	1,609.8	May 1, 1909
Midway	1,347.6	Dec. 15, 1909
Balmy Beach	191.5	Dec. 15, 1909
Dovercourt and Earlscourt	725.2	Jan. 10, 1910
Helliwell Property	37.2	June 1, 1912
Montclair District	22.7	July 1, 1912
North Toronto	2,701.6	Dec. 15, 1912
Moore Park	259.7	Dec. 16, 1912
Glebe Estate	73.7	May 1, 1914
Mount Pleasant Cemetery	207.1	June 27, 1914
South Side Bloor St. (Swansea)	10.3	Jan. 20, 1920
North of Danforth Ave. and East of Woodbine Ave.	93.8	Sept. 1, 1920

Area Growth by Annexation — continued

District	Area (acres)	Date of Annexation
Davies Estate	15.1	Jan. 2, 1921
Annette St., North Side	6.6	Jan. 4, 1922
Runnymede Road, West Side	6.4	Jan. 4, 1922
Rowntree Ave., North Side	3.5	Jan. 4, 1923
Oriole Parkway	13.8	Jan. 4, 1924
Gunn's Road and Northland Ave.	6.1	Jan. 4, 1924
Newmarket and Meagher Aves.	5.5	Jan. 4, 1925
Bayview Ave. (street only)	4.1	May 2, 1930
Lake Shore Bridge Approach	.4 .7*	Apr. 3, 1934
Belt Line Railway	21.7	Jan. 1, 1947
Eglinton and Bayview Aves.	16.2	Jan. 1, 1947
Nursewood Road, East Half	.7	Feb. 23, 1950
Victoria Park Ave., West Half	.87	June 1, 1954
Total Land Area	34.96	square miles
Total Water Area	5.67	square miles

*Water area.

POPULATION — AS RETURNED BY METROPOLITAN ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834	**Act of Incorporation March 6, 1834.**	**9,254**
1934	**Centennial Year**	**629,285**

POPULATION — LAST TEN YEARS

1947	695,302
1948	670,035
1949	673,104
1950	667,487
1951	653,499
	(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)
1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857
1956	643,791
	(1956 Dominion Census 667,706)

POPULATION, 1956 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	69,985
Ward 2	60,840
Ward 3	39,438
Ward 4	64,386
Ward 5	88,024
Ward 6	117,226
Ward 7	50,723
Ward 8	83,298
Ward 9	69,871

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Seat of Government — Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.

Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable Louis Stephen St. Laurent, Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Wm. H. McGuire, Q.C., Residence, Belmore, Wexford, Ontario.

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C., 140 Heath Street West.

The Honourable William R. Davies, 5 Hawthorne Gardens.

The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C., 39 Deer Park Crescent.

The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C., 35 Inglewood Drive.

The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow, 236 Russell Hill Road.

The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C., 840 Eglinton Avenue West.

The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard, 10 Meredith Crescent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA

Toronto and District Members

Broadview — George Harris Hees.
Danforth — Robert Hardy Small.
Davenport — Paul Theodore Hellyer.
Eglinton — Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood — J. M. Macdonell.
High Park — Alan John Patrick Cameron.
Parkdale — John Wm. Gordon Hunter, Q.C.
Rosedale — Charles Henry.
St. Paul's — Roland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina — Charles Rea.
Trinity — Donald D. Carrick.
York East — Robert Henry McGregor.
York North — Vacant.
York South — Vacant.
York West — John B. Hamilton.
York Centre — A. H. Hollingsworth.
York Humber — Margaret Aitken.
York Scarborough — Frank A. Enfield.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable Louis Orville Breithaupt.
Prime Minister, President of the Council — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Minister of Highways — Hon. J. N. Allan, B.Sc.
Provincial Treasurer — Hon. Dana H. Porter, Q.C., LL.D.

Province of Ontario — continued

Minister without Portfolio, 2nd Vice-Chairman Hydro Electric Power Commission — Hon. Thomas Ray Connell.

Attorney-General — Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labour — Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar — Hon. George H. Dunbar.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C.

Minister of Public Works — Lieut.-Col., the Hon. William Griesinger, M.C., V.D.

Minister without Portfolio — Captain, the Hon. Harold R. Scott.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram.

Minister of Health — Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.B., M.D., C.M.

Minister of Reform Institutions — Major, the Hon. John W. Foote, V.C.

Minister of Education — Hon. Wm. J. Dunlop, B.A., B.Paed., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture — Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Mines — Hon. Philip T. Kelly.

Minister of Planning and Development — Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario

Toronto and York Members

Beaches — Collings, Wm. H. (P.C.)

Bellwoods — Yaremko, John R. (P.C.)

Bracondale — Frost, Arthur (P.C.)

Dovercourt — Kerr, Rev. D. McMaster (P.C.)

Eglinton — Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.)

High Park — Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)

Parkdale — Stewart, Wm. J. (P.C.)

Riverdale — Macaulay, Robert (P.C.)

St. Andrew — Grossman, Allan (P.C.)

St. David — Price, H. J. (P.C.)

St. George — Porter, Hon. Dana H. (P.C.)

St. Patrick — Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)

Woodbine — Fishleigh, Harold F. (P.C.)

York Centre — Graham, Thomas (P.C.)

York East — Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)

York Humber — Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)

York North — Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)

York-Scarborough — Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)

York South — MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)

York West — Rowntree, H. Leslie (P.C.)

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 283-287)

Population 1,311,336

(1956 Dominion Census 1,358,029)

Area, 153,408 Acres

The Ontario Legislature at its session held in 1953, enacted legislation to provide for the Federation of the City of Toronto and its 12 suburban municipalities effective January 1st, 1954, through the incorporation of a new municipality to be designated as The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

The federation is headed by a metropolitan council of 25 members, the chairman appointed by the Metropolitan Council. The other 24 members are the heads of councils of each suburban municipality, and the mayor, two senior controllers and the senior alderman from each ward of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election).

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE — Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Juvenile and Family Courts. (York County is required to contribute to these expenses.)

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL — Effective January 1, 1956, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto assumed responsibility for air pollution control throughout the Metropolitan Area.

ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system as a basis of taxation for both metropolitan and local area purposes.

CIVIL DEFENCE — Since the Metropolitan Corporation assumed responsibility for Civil Defence in the Metropolitan Area on April 1, 1955, and established the Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Committee to direct it, all municipalities in the Metropolitan Area excepting one have been activated and enrollment and training undertaken. Information may be obtained through the local Police Stations. Headquarters have been established at 280 Davenport Road and are being equipped for natural disaster and civil defence operational training, equipment installed is mobile for use in Evacuation.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT — The construction and maintenance of trunk sewers and sewage treatment plants to provide a Metropolitan sewerage system capable of accepting sewage from each of the thirteen

area municipalities. Cost of sewage treatment is included in the Metropolitan levy and forms part of the general mill rate.

The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

EDUCATION — A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$150 per year for each primary pupil;
$250 per year for each academic secondary pupil;
$300 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;
and
$400 per year for each technical pupil.

As of the 1st of January, 1954, the Metropolitan Corporation took over and became responsible for all of the outstanding and unpaid debentures issued in respect of all schools in each of the thirteen municipalities.

FINANCES — Establishment of an annual budget and the collection from the thirteen area municipalities by means of a metropolitan tax levy of the amount required to meet its net estimated expenditures.

Responsibility for the financing by debentures of capital requirements of individual municipalities as well as those of the metropolitan municipality, subject to approval of the Ontario Municipal Board. When so approved the debentures shall be direct, joint and several obligations of the Metropolitan Corporation and the area municipalities notwithstanding the fact that the whole or any portion of the rates imposed for the payment thereof may have been levied only against one or more of the area municipalities.

LICENSING — Under an amendment passed in 1956 to The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act 1953, a Metropolitan Licensing Commission was established for The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and the Metropolitan Council was given permission to authorize such Commission, by by-law, to exercise the powers of any area municipality or board of commissioners of police with respect to the licensing, regulating, governing, prohibiting or limiting of any trade, calling, business or occupation, or the person carrying on or engaged in it.

With very few exceptions, all licenses formerly issued by any of the thirteen area municipalities are now being issued by the said

Metropolitan Licensing Commission effective January 1, 1957.

Licenses which are of a metropolitan character, such as taxicab owners and drivers, cartage owners and drivers, electricians, plumbers, etc., are being issued from the Head Office of the Commission at 171 Eglinton Avenue East. In so far as the City of Toronto is concerned, all other classes are issued at Room 105a, City Hall, as formerly, where applicants may obtain forms and information as to procedures to be followed.

PARKS — The Metropolitan Parks Department has under its control:

The Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course; The Toronto Islands; The Metropolitan Toronto Riverdale Zoo; James Gardens—Edenbridge Drive, Etobicoke; Edwards Gardens — Lawrence Avenue at Old Bridle Path, North York; and has under development a series of recreational parks and parkways.

PLANNING — On September 1, 1953, the Minister of Planning and Development defined a Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area comprising, in addition to the 13 municipalities forming Metropolitan Toronto, 13 other municipalities as follows:

The townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Vaughan, Markham and Pickering, the villages of Port Credit, Streetsville, Woodbridge, Richmond Hill, Stouffville, Markham and Pickering and the town of Ajax (formerly an improvement district).

At the same time the Toronto and York Planning Board, having jurisdiction over the whole county of York, was dissolved. No change was made in the status of existing subsibidiary Planning Boards or in the power of any local municipality to seek definition as a subsidiary planning area. Planning Boards in area municipalities retain their right to formulate or amend local Official Plans subject to approval by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and the Minister of Planning and Development. The Metropolitan Planning Board is charged with the formulation of an Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, subject to approval by the Metropolitan Council and the Minister of Planning and Development. This plan deals with land uses, transportation and transit, sanitation, greenbelts and park areas.

The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board is composed of nine members appointed by the Metropolitan Council on staggered three-year

terms, two members appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Education and the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Parks and Planning Committee and the Mayor of the City of Toronto who are ex-officio.

POLICE — By an amendment to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, as of January 1st, 1957, all thirteen police departments within the Metropolitan area were joined together to form the Metropolitan Toronto Police. The new force started into being with 2211 officers and civilian assistants of which 1468 were City of Toronto personnel. In addition there are approximately 350 school crossing guards attached to the department on a part time basis.

At the same time, all Police Commissions were dissolved and replaced by a new five-man Commission composed of a full-time chairman (a magistrate), a county court judge, a second magistrate, the chairman of the Metropolitan Council and a member of the council. Under the Commission the chief of police exercises command with four deputies each in charge of one of the four main functions, i.e. administration, detective, traffic and uniform patrol; each of these police officers is a former senior City of Toronto officer.

The Metropolitan area is divided into six police districts with the City of Toronto being one complete district. All former Toronto police stations continue as divisions within the Metropolitan Police.

ROADS — Establishment of a metropolitan road system and the designation of such highways as Metropolitan Roads for such purpose.

Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for the construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

(For list of streets designated Metropolitan Roads in City of Toronto, see pages 90-91)

The Metropolitan Council appoints two Members to the Toronto and York Roads Commission. In addition two Members are appointed by The York County Council and a fifth by the four elected Members. Its duty is the improvement and maintenance of suburban roads under its jurisdiction. The cost is borne 25% by the County, 25% by The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING — The Metropolitan Traffic Engineering Department was formed in December, 1954, under the direction of the

Metropolitan Traffic Engineer. The Department is responsible for traffic control signals, pavement markings, and traffic signs on all roads within its jurisdiction and acts in an advisory capacity to the Metropolitan Council.

TRANSPORTATION — Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropoliton area.

(Also see under Toronto Transit Commission)

WATER WORKS SYSTEM — The Metropolitan Toronto Water Works System comprises Intakes, Filtration Plants, Pumping Stations, Reservoirs and Tanks, for production, treatment and storage of water, and all Trunk Distribution Mains. The water is sold on a wholesale basis to the 13 Area Municipalities which operate their own local distribution systems.

WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES — The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post Sanatorium Care for Consumptives.
3. Provision and operation of Homes for the Aged.

   (The operation of Lambert Lodge, Hilltop Acres and Greenacres as Homes for the Aged for residents of the various municipalities making up Metropolitan Toronto is

the responsibility of the Metropolitan Toronto Department of Welfare and Housing under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Council. Applications for admission are taken by the Welfare Officer of the area municipality in which the applicant lives. For citizens of the City of Toronto applications are taken by the Department of Public Welfare, Private Nursing Homes Unit, 310 Dupont Street, Toronto.)

4. The maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies.

5. The maintenance and operation of the Children's Observation Home.

6. Riverdale Hospital —

   (a) Isolation Division;

   (b) Chronically Ill Division.

7. Housing — The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a Municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.
   Westacres Apartments:

   Maintenance and operation of eight apartment buildings providing 64 bachelor-type apartments and 64 family suites of low-cost elderly persons housing.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.
Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.
Avenue Rd., Oxton Ave. to North City Limits
Aylmer Ave.
Bathurst St.
Bayview Ave.
Beverley St.
Bloor St. W. and E.
Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits
Cherry St., Fleet St. E. to Keating St.
Coxwell Ave.
Danforth Ave.
Dufferin St., Dundas St. W. to North City Limits
Dundas St. W. and E.
Dupont St.
East Don Roadway
Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.
Eglinton Ave. E. and W.
Fleet St. E. and W.
Glen Echo Rd.
Jane St.
Jarvis St.
Keating St. and Extension, Cherry St. to Woodbine Ave.
Keele St.
Kingston Rd.
Lakeshore Blvd., West City Limits to Bathurst St.
Lakeshore Rd., West City Limits to Parkside Dr.
Lawrence Ave. E. and W.
Leslie St., Keating St. to Eastern Ave.
Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.
Moore Ave.
Mount Pleasant Rd.
Old Weston Rd.
Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Ave.
Oxton Ave., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.
Pape Ave.

Metropolitan Toronto — continued

Park Drive Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits
Parkside Dr.
Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.
Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.
Queensway, from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limit
Riverside Dr.
Rosedale Valley Rd.
Roxborough St. E. and W.
Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.
St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.
St. George St.
Spadina Ave. (Include Spadina Cres.)
Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.
University Ave.
Weston Rd.
Woodbine Ave.
Yonge St.

Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	*Assessment
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	G. A. Weale	City Hall	643,791	22,336	$1,637,578,274
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Dr.	16,568	1,152	60,868,545
Mimico	Mayor W. A. Edwards	L. J. Ferrie	261 Church St.	13,309	512	22,622,752
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth St.	11,280	768	35,141,287
Weston	Mayor Harry Clark	G. H. Clarkson	60 Main Street N.	9,330	640	19,781,146
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve L. T. Simonsky	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Rd.	19,785	960	58,190,984
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	George F. Gage	1560 Lakeshore Rd.	9,898	576	15,430,217
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	83 DeForest Rd.	8,435	640	19,164,361
Townships						
East York	Reeve J. R. Allen	W. H. Heaton	Coxwell-Mortimer	68,646	3,776	104,659,106
Etobicoke	Reeve H. O. Waffle	S. W. Eckersley	4946 Dundas St. W.	99,673	27,328	280,130,429
North York	Reeve V. A. Singer	A. G. Standing	5000 Yonge St.	165,544	44,608	371,808,995
Scarborough	Reeve A. M. Campbell	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton E.	131,709	45,056	251,489,768
York	Reeve C. A. Tonks	H. A. Hall, Q.C.	2700 Eglinton W.	113,368	5,056	186,037,242
Metropolitan Toronto	*Chairman of Council,* Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto	W. W. Gardhouse	67 Adelaide E. (1956 Dominion Census, 1,358,029)	1,311,336	153,408	3,062,903,106

* Latest taxable assessment figures, compiled by assessors for 1957 taxes; not revised.

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor, being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship is the Head of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of Control (the Executive body of the City Government) and as such is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this, and to relieve the Mayor of many of the duties in this respect, the Executive Assistant has authority, under appointment of Council, to maintain a measure of supervision over the Departments in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation, and, for this purpose, to convene meetings of the various Department Heads. He is authorized to act on behalf of the Mayor on any matters pertaining to Civic business.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance, come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One popular means of doing this is

through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast "The Mayor Reports to the People".

A considerable part of the Mayor's time is taken up in attending meetings, as he is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, including the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council and Executive, and the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police.

Close liaison is maintained with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves; the Mayor being a permanent member of the National Advisory Council of the former organization and a member of the Executive of the latter Association.

Close contact is also maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan Matters, responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to consideration and issuance of hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code and is charged with issuance of permits under the Children's Protection Act.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

This Department is primarily a public health institution, in that it provides a service to the public for the slaughter of food animals under rigid sanitary conditions, supervised by the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Its four buildings, located at the foot of Tecumseth Street on the Canadian National Railway, provide livestock pens for the shelter and care of approximately 1000 animals while awaiting slaughter. The main buildings contain six slaughter beds, a casing room, rendering department, dressed meat coolers, hide room, boiler and engine rooms for a large refrigeration plant, and office accommodation. There is also a public cold storage warehouse where food products in small or large quantities may be stored.

The Abattoir employs eighty-five men under the supervision of a Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Board of Control. It is completely self-sustaining; operating at no cost to the taxpayers, and while the fact of its existance may have a tendency to regulate the price of meats, the purpose of its establishment in 1914 was to concentrate the slaughtering of food animals in one plant so that the evils attendant upon the operation of small slaughter houses might be eliminated.

Toronto Municipal Abattoir — continued

Slaughter House Record 1956

Cattle	69,289
Calves	19,342
Sheep and Lambs	1,198
Hogs	30,369
	120,198

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT

The statutory duties of the City Auditor are set out in the City of Toronto Act of 1909, Section 2, the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 243, Sections 245 to 249, the Department of Municipal Affairs Act, R.S.O. 1950, Chapter 96, Section 9, and Duties and Instructions to Municipal Auditors issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

These duties comprise: —

The audit of the books and accounts of the City, comprising the centralized accounts of the Treasury Department, including its waterworks and other taxation revenue divisions and, also, the various operating and service departments of the Corporation, upon which it is required to prepare an annual report and certify the accounts to the ratepayers, which report is deposited with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs.

Audit Department — continued

The audit of the books and accounts of affiliate civic bodies, these being:

11 Boards and Commissions

11 Bodies with agency or other operational functions

2 Pension Funds for civic employees

1 Hospital

The Funded Debt of the City

13 Day Care and Nursery Centres, as well as all charitable organizations to which the City pays per diem rates or makes grants thereto, including those for which accounts are rendered to the Provincial Department of Welfare for grants towards the cost of relief and welfare services.

The certification of all financial statements in connection with any of the foregoing City or outside bodies which any Department of the Provincial Government require to be certified by the City Auditor.

As provided for by the City of Toronto Act of 1909, the prepayment audit of invoices and paysheets of the City Departments, which are examined for the purpose of ascertaining that payments comply with the statutes, the by-laws of the City Council and the reports of Board of Control, and that funds have been provided

therefor either in the annual estimates or in supplementary appropriations or in the money by-laws; and in connection with cheques drawn by the City Treasurer in their payment, the countersigning of these cheques.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The Department of Buildings has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings.
2. The licensing of Passenger Elevators.
3. The licensing of Dry Cleaning Plants, Press Shops and Receiving Depots.
4. The preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of erection of Civic Buildings.
5. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
6. The inspection of existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.

During the past year 97 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants and 388 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 340 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain

Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

7,512 permits were issued in 1956 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $87,472,264.00.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,284 Passenger Elevators.

Total Revenue for the Year 1956

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 47,201.67
Elevator Licenses and Permits	12,862.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	9,925.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,508.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	9,094.42
Plan Examination Fees	228,714.98
TV Antennae	6,364.00
Miscellaneous	198.00
Total	$317,868.07

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value
1927	9,159	11,271	31,274,876
1928	9,208	11,302	51,607,188
1929	8,731	10,682	47,698,654
1930	7,812	9,925	30,095,589
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911
1956	7,512	7,591	87,472,264

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department is responsible for the recruitment and registration of all applicants for positions in the Civic Service including the Fire Department.

The policy of the Corporation is to fill vacancies by promotion within the Civic Service where capable personnel is available. The Director of Personnel formulates and administers procedures for examining and selecting personnel for promotion under a merit system.

The Director makes all recommendations to the Advisory Personnel Committee and the Board of Control dealing with appointments, promotions, salary or wage rates, classifications and working conditions of all Civic personnel, excepting only Heads and Deputy Heads of Departments and five Civic Officials in accordance with the Personnel By-law and Personnel Regulations pursuant thereto.

The Director is charged with the responsibility of conferring with representatives of the three Civic Unions in all matters pertaining to employees' alleged grievances.

The Personnel Department also operates and administers the following:

(1) Control of Establishment of Strength for Permanent Service of all Civic Departments.

(2) Central Registry — staff record and file for each Civic Employee.

(3) All matters pertaining to accidents to Civic Employees, Accident Prevention and Workmen's Compensation.

(4) All dealings with the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department of Public Health, under the direction of the Local Board of Health and of the Medical Officer of Health, is the legal guardian of the City's health and is responsible for promoting and conserving the health of its citizens. As a public agency, the Department works and co-operates with physicians, health and welfare agencies and the general public in maintaining Toronto's high health standards. The Department, with a staff of 558 professional and other personnel, operates through its main office administrative divisions and eight district health offices, each of the latter under the joint direction of a District Physician and District Supervisor of Nurses. Fundamental to the City's sustained programme of progressive municipal health activities are Community Health Services, including maternal and child hygiene, school health services, indigent sick care, development of upper age programmes, nutrition and health education;

Public Health Nursing; Dental Services; Mental Health; Communicable Disease Control, including Venereal Disease; Tuberculosis Prevention; Laboratory Services; Food and Milk Control; and General Sanitation, including Plumbing-Drainage Inspection, Industrial Sanitation and Rodent Control. Operation of the Civic Ambulance Services is also the responsibility of the Department, as was the management of the City-owned Riverdale Isolation Hospital for treatment of contagious diseases until taken over by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, January 1, 1957.

In promoting the health of its infant and school population the City offers adequate facilities for physical examination, immunization procedures and health education in 30 strategically located Child Health Centres and regularly maintains a completely co-ordinated programme of Medical, Dental, and Public Health Nursing Services in the primary (public and separate) and secondary schools of Toronto. X-ray services are available to all citizens through the co-operation of hospital chest clinics and of the Gage Institute, working in conjunction with the Department's tuberculosis case-finding programme.

On the strength of field trial results reported from the use of Salk vaccine in the prevention of poliomyelitis in the United States and elsewhere,

the Province of Ontario in co-operation with the Local Board of Health provided available vaccine on a pro rata population distribution basis, which enabled this Department early in 1955 to vaccinate 28,904 Toronto children of Grades I, II and III in the public and separate schools. Availability of larger quantities of the vaccine prepared by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories during 1956 enabled the Department to administer two doses each to approximately another 51,000 children of the public and separate schools of the City. Plans for 1957 will include coverage of the pre-school ages and students of the secondary schools, while a third dose will be afforded children who have had the initial series in the earlier period.

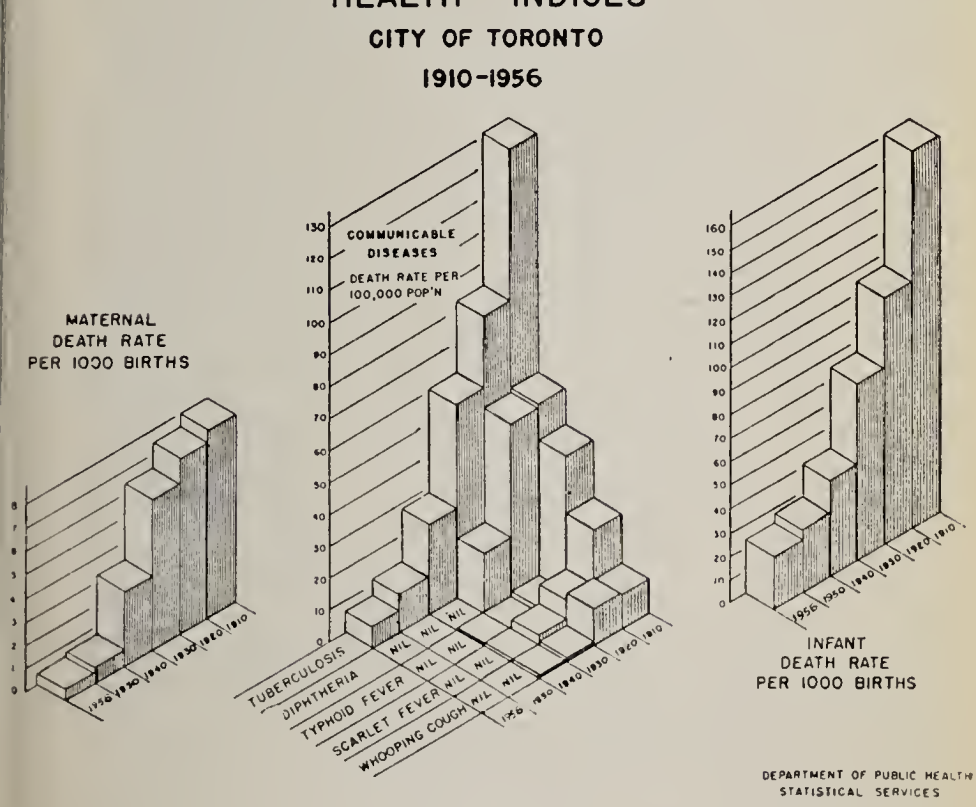
Supplementing the regular scheduled health services are the continuing projects of a specialized category, viz.: Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, Hearing Conservation Service, Nutrition Education, Cardiac Survey and a Preschool Preventive Dental Programme being conducted in a selected area known as Riverdale District which has the endorsation and participation of the membership of the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and of the Toronto East Dental Association. Some of these projects are very generously assisted by Federal Health Grants. The Demonstration Area for study of Public

Health techniques conducted for several years reached a terminal point to be continued at will in any or all of the several Health Districts of the City.

Toronto's progress in its development of municipal health services is evidenced in a relative per capita expenditure for 1956 of $3.97 as opposed to $0.25 in 1910, when the Department of Public Health began its positive move toward present-day status. During the interval Toronto's combined health forces have contributed to a marked prolongation of life per person by an average of approximately 30 added years, as measured by Toronto's mortality experience for 1956, which shows a mean age survival to 64.6 years. It is calculated that the average citizen who now reaches age 25 has as many years of life before him as did the newly-born baby of half a century ago.

Statistics for 1956 appear indicative of a continued highly satisfactory health record for the City. General mortality was again below normal expectancy. Low records for both infant and maternal mortality obtained again through 1956. The current rate of 25 deaths per 1,000 births for infants means a seven times better chance of survival to beyond the first year of life over infants born four decades ago, while the maternal death rate of but 0.4 deaths in 1,000

confinements or one in almost 2,500 represents a thirteen times better chance of avoiding the fatal hazards of childbirth. During 1956 Toronto's tuberculosis death rate attained the remarkably low figures of but 6.2 deaths per 100,000 population to surpass the previous low record of 7.0 set a year ago. The phenomenal drop in deaths from tuberculosis has placed the rate at one-fifth what it was ten years ago, and better than one-half that of 16.2 just five years back. In



actual number deaths have fallen from 207 in 1947, 106 in 1951 to the new low figure of 40.

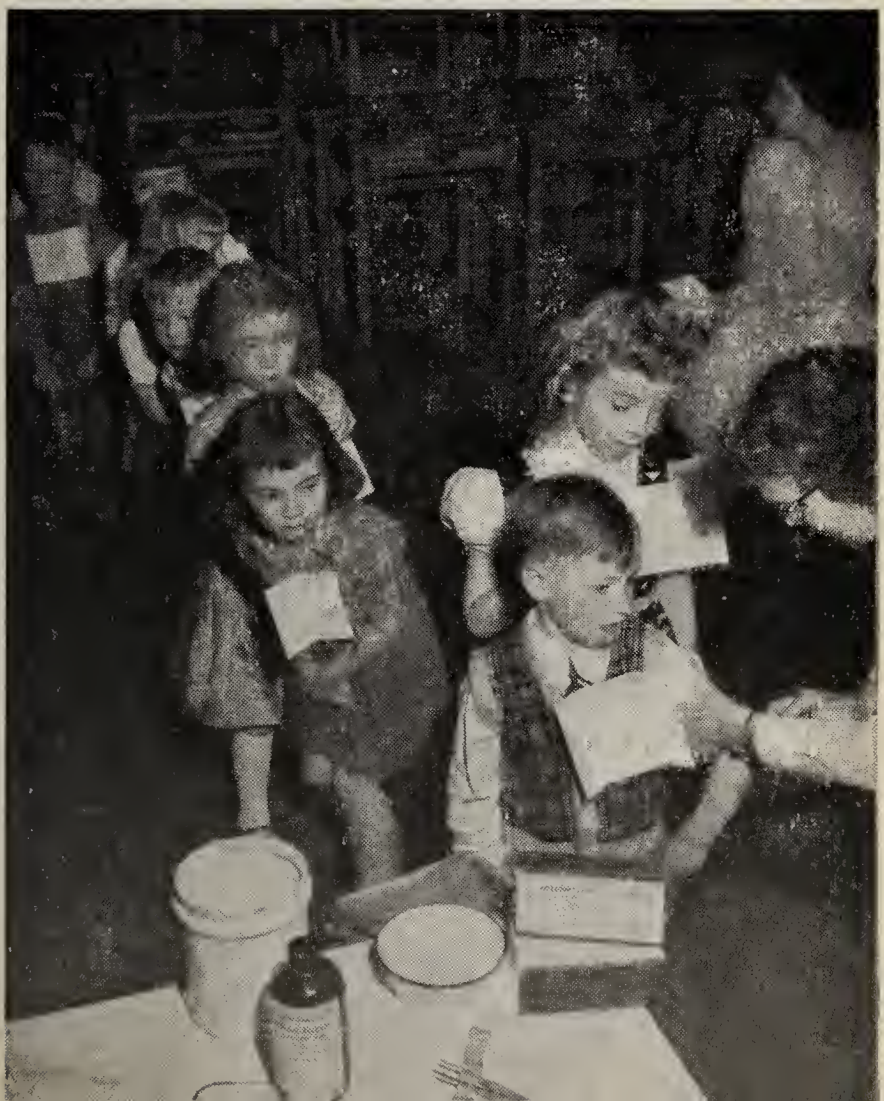
The accompanying graph illustrates the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant and maternal mortality in Toronto. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid and diphtheria are controlled to virtually the same extent. Not a single case of diphtheria occurred during 1956 to mark the fifth year since 1934 without a case and the twelfth year free of a fatality. While whooping cough was prevalent during 1954 and 1955 with 706 and 784 cases respectively the number dropped to 106 for 1956, the lowest point as yet reached. It is observed that the cyclic appearance of this childhood disease every two or three years or so produces far fewer cases than formerly when, e.g., in 1943 cases numbered 1,070 and in 1941, 2,018 cases.

Not a single death occurred throughout 1956 from any of the acute communicable diseases. The past three years have proved exceptional as regards poliomyelitis with an incidence of but 29 resident cases during 1954, followed by only six cases in 1955 and eight in 1956. These annual records for poliomyelitis are in decided contrast to the 271 cases and 12 deaths in 1953 and 376 cases with 16 deaths in 1951.

Complete statistics and summaries pertaining to the activities of the Department of Public Health are available in the form of regularly prepared monthly and Annual Statements as well as other literature and material of health import.

In the satisfactory measure of progress attending the City's health efforts due appreciation

Line-up for Polio Vaccination



is accorded the medical profession, health and welfare agencies and the citizens for their generous collaboration.

District Health Offices

Runnymede	357	Runnymede Rd.	RO. 6-2359
Parkdale	53	Argyle St.	LE. 1-5709
Hillcrest	350	Christie St.	LE. 1-3521
Yorkville	2398	Yonge St.	MA. 0429
University	229	College St.	WA. 1-5104
Moss Park	430	Broadview Ave.	HO. 1-9241
Riverdale	430	Broadview Ave.	HO. 1-9241
East End	299	Main St.	OX. 4-1144

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones: EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, City Order hospital cases, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. Separate ambulances and staff are provided for the two categories mentioned. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), when the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters and of east and west stations, and to offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 4 to 7 o'clock p.m. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

In cases where a person is found dead and a physician has not been in immediate attendance, the Chief Coroner's Office, 86 Lombard Street, telephone EMpire 3-5670, should be notified without delay.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital — 101 College Street.

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division — Homewood Place.

St. Michael's Hospital — 30 Bond Street.

Hospital for Sick Children — 555 University Ave.

Toronto Western Hospital — 391 Bathurst Street.

St. Joseph's Hospital — 1830 Queen Street West.

Women's College Hospital — 76 Grenville Street.

Salvation Army Grace Hospital — 133 Bloor Street East.

Toronto East General Hospital — Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

New Mount Sinai Hospital — 550 University Ave.

Lockwood Clinic Hospital — 300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre — 49 Clarendon Avenue.

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Isolation Hospital — Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis — Weston, Ont.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables — 130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital — 100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Runnymede Hospital (for the chronically ill) — 274 St. John's Road.

Home for Incurable Children — 278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital — 999 Queen Street West.

Toronto Psychiatric Hospital — Surrey Place.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital — 47 Austin Terrace.

St. John's Convalescent Hospital — Newtonbrook, Ontario.

Daughters of the Empire Hospital for Convalescent Children — 54 Sheldrake Boulevard.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged) — 350-390 Christie Street.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.) — Bayview Ave.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 115, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained **only** from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Officer-in-charge — F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LE. 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department or at any police station, before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Death Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued	Deaths
1956	**27,087**	**9,779**	**8,645**
1955	27,763	9,530	8,374
1954	27,548	10,219	8,461
1953	25,924	10,310	8,665
1952	24,932	9,895	8,460

Stillbirths (1956) 367

Marriage License Branch

Marriage Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Branch Office, Room 113, first floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, corner of Queen Street, EMpire 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund

of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare consists of Head Office and three main Divisions: Division of Welfare Services, Division of Accounts and Issuances, and Division of Maintenance and Special Services. These are in turn divided into Sections, Units and District Offices.

SOME OF THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Welfare Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, direct relief is granted on an emergency

basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act and Regulations. Direct relief is issued by cheque, payable to recipients. The Provincial Government shares in the expenditures.

Supplementary Assistance is issued to recipients of Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances and Disabled Persons' Allowances who are living in the community and considered eligible after investigation. The costs are shared by the Provincial Government and the City.

Under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post-Sanatorium Assistance. The Department is responsible for the administration of the program within the City of Toronto; the Metropolitan Corporation meets the costs.

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation, Retraining and Placement Service, which includes the retraining of individuals who can benefit from such service, and/or their placement in employment suitable to their capacities.

Public Assistance programs providing for direct relief, or other assistance to families and

individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the District Offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of office hours.

DISTRICT WELFARE OFFICES

Central	465 Bay St.	EM. 8-1081
West	1875-1877 Dundas St. W.	LE. 4-2306
East	430 Broadview Ave.	HO. 1-9241

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private organizations and charitable institutions caring for children, indigent aged persons, and others. In most cases payment is made on a per capita per diem basis but in some instances it is by lump sum.

Nutrition Services

The chief functions of Nutrition Services are: to provide an advisory service for recipients of public assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their allowances; supervision of the housekeeping staffs, preparation of menus, and serving of meals in the Nursery and Day Care Centres operated by the Department and consultative service to Seaton House on food matters.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Corporation as to the residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto, for whom applications are made for Hospital Orders under the Public Hospitals Act. The Department may authorize payment of hospital maintenance in certain cases under the Psychiatric Hospitals Act, after investigation.

Burial of Indigents

Funeral directors under contract with the Department render the necessary services in connection with the burial of indigent persons where there is no one available to assume responsibility.

Old Age Assistance, Etc.

Application may be made at District Offices and other Units for: Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances, Disable Persons' Allowances, and Medical Assistance for recipients of Old Age Security. All applications are processed through the Pensions Unit and forwarded from there to the Provincial Department of Public Welfare for investigation and decision.

Care of the Aged

The Department is responsible for taking applications for the admission of aged and infirm

citizens to Homes for the Aged under the Homes for the Aged Act. The applications are forwarded to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare for final decision. It is also responsible for the placement in private nursing homes of citizens who cannot be maintained in the community, pending availability of accommodation in Homes for the Aged or elsewhere. The expenditures involved in the maintenance of persons in Private Nursing Homes are borne by the City.

Nursery Centres

The Department operates nine Nursery Centres which provide day care for young children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the expenditures. These Centres, which are operated under the Day Nurseries Act, are located strategically throughout the City, and can accommodate a total of 433 children.

In addition, four private Day Nurseries, with a combined capacity for the care of 182 children, are sponsored by the municipality under the Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and the Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Day Care Centres

Two Day Care Centres are operated to provide supervision before and after school for school-age children of working mothers, as well as nutritious noon meals. A total of 100 children may be cared for in these Centres.

Single, Homeless, Unemployed Men

Applications for assistance, made by homeless, unemployed men, are taken at Single Men's Unit, 73 Howard Street. Seaton House, 320 Seaton Street, is maintained by this Department for the care of such men who are unemployable because of health reasons. During the winter, additional temporary facilities are available for homeless and transient men who are indigent and unemployed.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with requests for accommodation, and whenever possible assists families and individuals in finding rooms, flats, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is nine hundred and forty-four, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistance, 2 Platoon Chiefs, 29 District Chiefs, 156 Captains,

744 Firefighters, 1 Automotive Mechanic, 7 Clerks, 1 Department Physician and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 56-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working 24 hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the city in 28 firehalls, consists of: 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 15 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Ladder Truck; 1 Squad Truck, and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 3-way radio system and at the present time, it has 29 units, 10 of which are on the Officers' cars and 19 on the trucks. This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

The Department took delivery of one combination hose and pumping units of 840 Imperial

gallons per minute and two 100-foot all metal aerial ladder trucks.

Location of Firehalls

No. 1 — Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West.
2 — Portland Street and Richmond Street.
3 — 10-12 Grosvenor Street.
4 — Berkeley Street, corner of Duke Street.
5 — 110 Lombard Street.
7 — Dundas East and Regent Streets.
8 — College Street, corner of Bellevue Ave.
9 — 16 Ossington Avenue.
10 — 34 Yorkville Avenue.
11 — Rose Avenue, corner of Howard Street.
12 — Gerrard Street at Carlaw Avenue.
13 — 1917 Dundas Street West.
14 — 754 Ossington Avenue.
15 — Cowan Avenue, corner of Queen St. W.
17 — 1904 Queen St. E., corner Herbert Ave.
19 — 386 Perth Avenue.
20 — 358 Keele Street.
22 — 87 Main Street.
23 — 234 Howland Avenue.
24 — Balmoral Avenue at Yonge Street.
25 — 61 Hendricks Avenue.
26 — 550 Greenwood Avenue.
27 — 106 Ascot Avenue.
28 — 16 Montgomery Avenue.
30 — Ashbridge's Bay — Commissioners St.

31 — Runnymede Rd., corner MacGregor Ave.

33 — Manitou Road — Centre Island.

34 — Wanless Avenue, corner of Yonge Street.

32 — Exhibition Park is opened only during the Canadian National Exhibition, and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1956

Total alarms of fires	6,877
Number of building fires	2,681
Number of automobile fires	522
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	67,196
Suspicious fires investigated	177
Formal enquiries	22
Charges laid	23
Convictions	19
Acquittals	3
Charges withdrawn	1
Number of citizens died from result of fire	18
Citizens rescued	29
First Aid rendered	126
Times inhalators used	328
Lives saved by Department inhalators	251
Firemen injured	160
Firemen injured and remained on duty	373

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department functions under direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions.

Departmental activities are diversified and consist of the development and maintenance of park lands, including horticulture; a complete forestry program for the propagation, cultivation and maintenance of all trees located in public parks and on City-owned streets and boulevards; the operation of natural ice rinks; a public recreation program, comprised of playgrounds, community centres, field recreation and artificial ice rinks. These facilities are administered through a General Administration Office and two District Offices and are serviced by a

Hanging Gardens, High Park

Section of Hillside Garden, High Park

Departmental Garage and Building Maintenance and Installations Section.

Parks Maintenance and Development

This Section is engaged in the propagation, growing, planting and displaying of all horticultural material for the park system throughout the City and for the maintenance and development of park lands. In 1956, one of the most modern greenhouses was placed in operation in High Park where an estimated three quarters of a million plants will be produced annually to supply the large number of outdoor flower beds and gardens and the material required for a continuous exhibit in new show houses which

are nearing completion in Allan Gardens. Parks in each Ward of the City were completely rehabilitated during 1956, while development of approximately 75 acres of new park areas was commenced at Sunnyside, south of the boardwalk, and at Woodbine Beach, south of Keating Street. These developments will be completed in 1957. This Section also undertakes the construction and operation of the many natural ice rinks in the City.

Forestry

This Section operates under the supervision of a qualified Arborist who was appointed during 1956 as part of the planned expansion of the forestry program. During the year a long term reforestation project was implemented with the planting of 3,200 trees on City streets and in parks. For the most part these trees are of the decorative or flowering types that will not conflict with private property services. The total of 2,225 trees were removed for various reasons in conformity with the policy of City Council, while approximately 28,000 trees were pruned in parks and on an estimated 200 miles of City streets. A program of regular spraying of trees was commenced in 1956, with the treatment of 500 trees for insect control.

Public Recreation

The recreation program conducted in the City of Toronto compares favourably with that of any other North American Municipality. It is designed to promote active participation by persons at varying age levels in such activities as athletics, crafts, handywork and informal education. The public participation in the program during 1956 is reflected in attendance figures approaching two and one half million. Expansion of facilities is under way and in the past year consisted of the construction of three new wading pools and plans for a new complete recreation centre, and two outdoor swimming pools have reached the contract stage.

Playground Gymnasium Demonstration

Service Stations

The Building Maintenance and Installations Section is responsible for maintaining of Parks and Recreation buildings and facilities at an adequate standard and for the construction and repairing of fences, screens, pathways, water and electrical services, together with many other various installations. The Departmental Garage is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all Departmental vehicles and mechanical and hydraulic equipment of considerable proportion.

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The diversity and scope of the Property Department activities differ in many respects from other branches of the Civic Service. While other Departments deal with specific or fairly rigidly defined services, the Property Department is responsible for a wide range of duties of a miscellaneous nature. Usually in the past, with the implementation of a new activity insufficient to warrant the formation of a department and not associated directly with an existing service, it has been the policy to assign such matter to the Property Department for administration. Investigational work within this category is usually referred to this Department to ascertain full

particulars and endeavour to find a solution to a problem which might be isolated or unusual.

The range of the Department's activities is as follows: Maintenance and operation of the Municipal Office Buildings such as the City Hall and Court House; City Hall Annex and others. Improved buildings rented by the City, including dwellings, apartments, stores, warehouses and garages, etc., owned by the City, are managed by this Department.

A large Maintenance Division is required to renovate and maintain most of the City-owned buildings including Fire Halls. Many Civic buildings require renovating and, in the past few years, a concentrated effort has been made to improve the standard of maintenance of all the City buildings coming within the jurisdiction of the Property Department and it is the intention to pursue this progressive policy so that from the standpoint of appearance and functional requirements, City-owned real estate will be a credit to the City. Considerable maintenance and repair work is also performed, on work order, for other Civic and Metropolitan departments.

The Regent Park South Development will be under the control of the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority. The agreement stipulates

that the City will provide the site and the Federal and Provincial Governments will bear 75% and 25%, respectively, of the cost of construction of the buildings. The acquisition of the premises in the area bounded by Regent Street, Dundas Street, River Street and Gerrard Street is the function of the Director of Real Estate. The properties, however, are managed by the Property Department from the date of acquisition to the demolition of dwellings thereon, which represents an involved task requiring the shifting of tenants in order to provide progressive clearing of the site for apartment house construction.

With the merging of the various Police Forces in the 12 suburban municipalities with the City

Harrison Baths Swimming Pool

of Toronto, Police Station buildings and personnel became the responsibility of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, under the direction of the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners, as of January 1st, 1957.

The City Hall Switchboard, which is the responsibility of the Department, has a personnel of six employees and handles calls involving all phases of Municipal activity to the extent of approximately 4000 per day.

The Department also has supervision over St. Lawrence Market; City Garage; Bath Houses; Public Weigh Scales; Public Conveniences; Tower Clocks.

Residential and Zoning By-Laws

The Department administers the Residential and Zoning By-laws and reports on applications to the Committee on Property for amendments thereto, and investigates complaints registered concerning purported violations and is responsible for ensuing action to ensure conformity with the restrictions imposed by By-laws. The Committee of Adjustment is also an adjunct of the Property Department inasmuch as the Secretary-Treasurer and other clerical personnel are identified with the Department as employees and the work of this Committee is integrated in the

activities of the Property Department as an agent for dispensing information in respect to provisions of the Residential and Zoning By-laws.

Fence By-Law

The Fence By-law sets out the height and description of a lawful fence in the City, and also provides that all fences which mark the boundary between adjoining occupied lands in the City shall be constructed and maintained as lawful fences by the owners of such lands, each of such owners maintaining a just proportion of the same.

This Department, in administering the By-law, attempts to mediate disputes between owners of adjoining lands respecting the apportioning of costs, erection or maintenance of division fences with the object of reaching an amicable settlement but, whenever such owners are unable to agree, the By-law provides for arbitration proceedings.

Weed Cutting Services

Under authority of City By-law the Department, within the City limits, enforces the provisions of the Weed Control Act of Ontario which empowers the Municipality, after due notice in the press, to destroy noxious weeds on private lands and to collect any expenses incurred in the same

manner as taxes. The Weed Control programme carried on by the Department has contributed in a very large way to Ragweed eradication in the City.

Coal Inspection

Vigilant Inspectors are on duty to intercept coal in transit and to check weights over City Scales where necessary to prevent citizens receiving short weight in coal and coke. This practice has reduced fraud or theft in retail coal and coke deliveries to a very minimum.

St. Lawrence Market

For many decades, the farmers or growers of garden produce have been offering their merchandise to the public on Saturdays in St. Lawrence Market, located on King Street between Market Street and Church Street. The popularity of the market has not diminished over the years and attracts customers in great numbers. The responsibility for building maintenance and control comes within the purview of the Property Department.

The many functions of the Property Department obviously cannot be dealt with, even briefly, to any great extent in the hand-book. As a matter of interest, however, reference is made to certain services.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING

The general services performed by the Department of Street Cleaning include the cleaning of public thoroughfares, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material, the cleaning of catch basins, the oiling of unimproved roadways, the removal of snow and the placement of abrasives on highways.

The organization comprises a central administration office, three main geographical divisions for street cleaning and refuse collection services, each controlled by a Divisional Superintendent, an Engineering Division which controls the maintenance of motor equipment and the operation of four refuse disposal plants, and a Technical Operations Division for By-law enforcement, research and development.

The problem of street cleaning becomes more complex in direct relation to traffic density, parking prohibition and parking control, such as morning and evening rush-hour routes. The installation of parking meters on business streets has further added to the cleaning problem. The designation of 140 miles of streets as rush-hour routes and 210 miles of streets with total prohibition, out of a total street mileage of 580, restricts cleaning operations to such a degree that the greater portion of major cleaning must be done during the night or early morning. Cleaning activities on such rush-hour and restricted routes

which are, generally, main business arteries, such as mechanical sweeping, flushing and hand-broom sweeping is prohibited by Police Regulations.

Litter picking and hand-broom sweeping is carried out daily on main streets and business areas by 200 patrolmen. Each patrolman is assigned to a definite route and may cover his particular district from two to eight times daily, according to the length of the patrol beat. Mechanical sweeping and mechanical washing of streets is carried out in the residential areas on the basis of every fifth day. The machines working on defined schedules; such as mechanical sweeping the first night of the scheduled week, followed by mechanical washing on the second night of the scheduled week; that is the residential areas are swept by mechanical sweepers once each week, followed by mechanical flushing once each week.

The main business areas are covered by hand-broom sweeping during the day, followed by night mechanical sweeping and machine flushing.

The operation of 18 street flushers and 32 mechanical sweepers has materially increased the efficiency of the street cleaning service.

New Commissioner Street Incinerator

Department of Street Cleaning — continued

The twice weekly collection of ashes, rubbish ings within the limits of the City of Toronto and garbage from 136,000 dwellings and build- involves the handling by manual labour of five hundred thousand tons of refuse each year, or two thousand tons daily.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the quantity of garbage and refuse destroyed at the Department's incinerators. This is due in general to the strict enforcement of the Departmental By-law which provides that house- holders and merchants shall separate garbage and combustible refuse from ashes and incom-

bustible waste material; also the further fact that through the limitation of dumping areas, retail merchants and manufacturers are utilizing the facilities of the various incinerators for the disposal of trade waste. This material was formerly delivered to land fill.

The rapid development of motorization throughout the entire street cleaning and refuse collection services in recent years has necessitated a complete re-organization of the garage and repair services. Equipment has been installed for the complete overhauling and reconstruction of refuse collection trucks, street flushers, mechanical street sweepers, bullgraders, tractors, snowblowers, snowplows, salt spreaders and eductors. All types of machine work is carried out by the Central Garage and repair shop, which includes a welding, body and repair division. Steam cleaning equipment has been installed to facilitate the repairs to motors, transmissions and differentials. The machine is entirely automatic and is capable of handling baskets of small parts to complete engines fully immersed in a detergent bath.

The City of Toronto was one of the first Cities on the continent to adopt high temperature incineration as a means of final disposition for household garbage and combustible waste.

Since 1917, four plants have been progressively constructed to meet the rapid growth and development of the City.

The first plant was placed in operation in 1917 and consisted of three furnaces, having a total capacity of 150 tons. This plant was later remodelled and the capacity rating was increased to 300 tons per day.

In 1924, a second plant was completed, having a capacity rating of 400 tons per day. The City was increasing in population rapidly. Extensive studies were made, with the result that a third plant was constructed in 1933. This plant embodied new principles in high temperature incineration, with electric travelling cranes for charging the furnaces. This plant has been in continuous operation for twenty-three years and is still a model of efficiency and cleanliness.

Desirous of maintaining its enviable position as the foremost City on the Continent in the matter of sanitation, the Department completed and placed in operation in 1955, the most modern type of plant, having a rated capacity of 900 tons per day, being mechanically stoked cylindrical furnace type.

The population of Toronto has increased from 473,829 in 1917 to 682,415 in 1955. In the same period the production of household garbage and

waste increased in tonnage from 120,666 to 205,149. This shows up not only an increase in load due to population increase but also a greater per capita contribution which seems to be becoming general, possibly due to domestic oil and gas burner conversions for house heating. When residences had coal furnaces and stoves, a good part of the readily combustible material was disposed of in these appliances. Also, the greater use of disposable packaging materials has influenced this trend so that whereas in 1917 the per capita contribution was about 1.4 pounds per day; the present contribution per capita is 1.65 pounds per day of a much more combustible material.

The total cost of the new plant, including chimneys, building and land was $2,200,000.00.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

The Works Department, under the direction of the City Engineer, maintains the Water Works underground distribution system, sewers, bridges, subways, pavements, sidewalks and curbs, and has jurisdiction over the entire street allowance. Local Improvement and special construction work is undertaken by contractors and City forces under the supervision of and in accordance with designs prepared by the Department. The City

Engineer also acts as liaison officer between the City and the Public Utility Companies, the Railway Companies and the Toronto Transit Commission, in connection with their use of the streets.

The programme of works for 1957, in addition to maintenance, includes the following major works which are to be supervised by the Department, viz.: —

Continuation of pavement resurfacing programme which was commenced in 1955. A total of $3,000,000 was allocated for this work in 1955 and 1956.

Queen's Quay, widening of pavement from Yonge Street and Parliament Street, and relocation of Parliament Street, from Queen's Quay to Fleet Street.

Elizabeth Street, widening of pavement from Dundas to Grenville Streets.

Grenville Street, widening of pavement from Bay Street to Surrey Place.

Front Street, widening of pavement from Sherbourne Street to Trinity Street.

Symington Avenue, widening of pavement from Bloor Street to Dupont Street.

Wellington Street, widening of sections of pavement, from Simcoe Street to Strachan Avenue.

Fairford - Coxwell - Gerrard intersection — Elimination of jog.

Symington Yard — Rehabilitation.

Davenport Road — Subway under C.N.R. tracks.

Greenwood Avenue — Subway under C.N.R. tracks.

Dredging of Don Channel.

Eastern Avenue — Bridge over railway tracks, Don River and East Don Roadway.

Astley Avenue — Sewer to be completed.

Yonge Street — Outlet sewer.

Garrison Creek Relief Sewer — To be commenced.

Caroline Avenue — Completion of Eastern Avenue lateral sewers.

Elizabeth Street, Elm Street to College Street — relief sewer.

Elizabeth Street, Queen Street to Albert Street — Relocation of sewer for Civic Square.

Jane and Ardagh Streets to Humber River — Storm overflow sewer.

Runnymede District Relief Sewer.

HIGHLIGHTS — 1956

Eastern Avenue Sewer — Sewers laid on Booth, Winnifred, Pape and Heward Avenues.

Exhibition Park — Relocated storm and sanitary sewers in connection with construction of Womens' Building.

Exhibition Park — New pavements constructed south of Food Products Building and road east of New Women's Building.

Front Street — Pavement widened — John Street to Bathurst Street.

Gerrard Street East — Pavement widened — Yonge Street to Parliament Street.

Gould Street — Pavement widened — Victoria Street to Church Street.

Harbord Street, St. George Street and Hoskin Avenue intersection — Elimination of jog.

Victoria Park Avenue, west side — Pavement widened from Gerrard Street East to south approach to Subway.

Pavement Resurfacing Programme was continued in 1956. A total of 35 miles of pavement have been resurfaced to date.

Governor's Bridge — Foundations of piers strengthened.

Riverdale Park Footbridge — Abutments replaced.

Algonquin Island — Steel sheet pile wall constructed and walks replaced.

Christie Street, Howland Avenue and Shaw Street Subways — Major repairs made to concrete sub-structures.

Walmer Road Footbridge — Replaced with steel bin retaining wall and concrete walk.

Lansdowne Avenue Subway — Major repairs made to superstructure.

Innes Avenue Footbridge — Reconstructed.

SURVEYING DIVISION

The Surveying Division, under the direction of the City Surveyor, is responsible for physical, topographical and legal boundary surveys required by the Administration and the other departments in the Civic Service. These surveys are carried out by commissioned Ontario Land Surveyors in accordance with the provisions of the Survey, Land Titles, Registry and Planning Acts of the Province of Ontario and, where necessary, legal boundary descriptions for conveyances and By-Laws are prepared.

The Division prepares and constantly revises Maps of the City, showing the street and public park systems, and the Zoning classifications of all land within the City. Reproductions of certain of these maps are available to the public at cost.

In addition, a continuous inspection is made of all new buildings being constructed for conformity to limits of abutting highways and the site location requirements of the Zoning By-Law.

The City Surveyor, with the assistance of the Staff of the Division, is responsible for the investigation of proposals for the opening, widening, diversion and closing of public highways and

lanes as well as the naming of public highways in the City, and assists in the preliminary design of civic improvements involving land.

From the very beginning, in 1792, Land Surveyors have played their part in the development of the City and it is interesting to reflect that many of the principal streets, the old "Concession Roads", Yonge, Bathurst, Dufferin and Queen Streets, St. Clair, Eglinton and Lawrence Avenues, etc., are still travelled along the same lines laid down by the early Surveyors.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Traffic Engineering Division, under the direction of the City Traffic Engineer, is concerned with all matters relating to the regulation of traffic. The City Traffic Engineer is a member of the Toronto Traffic Conference. A constant study and analysis of accidents is maintained. This information and data relative to traffic congestion and delays is invaluable for the purpose of designing remedial measures, and, in addition, is essential to the work of the City Planning Board.

The duties of this Division include all engineering activities in connection with traffic, including the installation, operation and maintenance of automatic traffic signals, the erection and maintenance of traffic parking signs, the painting of

traffic lines on City roadways, the erection and maintenance of street-name signs, the installation of modern street lighting throughout the City, and the installation, maintenance, and collection from parking meters.

After several years' delay the street lighting modernization programme, including the lighting of 30,973 street lights with modern type lights, has been completed.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

The City of Toronto Planning Board has the responsibility of advising the Council of the City of Toronto on how best to bring about a sound and satisfactory development of the City and to ensure that Toronto will possess both a high standard of civic design and organizational efficiency.

The responsibility for co-ordinating the general distribution of land uses and for the integration of transportation, utilities, and services throughout the Metropolitan area as a whole is that of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board: the City Planning Board, together with other Planning Boards within the Metropolitan area, works within the broad framework of the policies which may be agreed upon as the result of collaboration between the different authorities. The City, however, as the core of the region, possesses characteristics and presents problems

which are unique in the Province of Ontario. The intensity of use in the highly developed central urban areas requires specialized study if the critical questions encountered in the fields of office development, industry, downtown shopping, transportation, and redevelopment generally are to be given satisfactory answers.

A general statement of intention of the way in which the City should develop over the coming years is contained in the Official Plan which was registered in 1949. This lays downs a programme for development of the City, including all major works, for a period of 20 to 30 years. Implementation of this is achieved largely through Council in normal year to year operations, and through the regulation of the Zoning By-law.

Rapidly changing conditions and the intensification of planning problems in recent years have, however, pointed to the necessity of a thorough re-examination of the City's functions and the steps which should be taken to meet its increasing needs. This work, which will lead to a revision of the Official Plan, is now in hand.

The realization of the Plan is necessarily a long-term process and programming of the various stages of redevelopment must be carefully arranged. Every item of capital expenditure by Council is recognized as making a contri-

bution towards the aims of the Plan, and the Planning Board has the important task of co-ordinating the City's annual capital expenditure on land and buildings.

Since the City is already built up, it is extremely difficult to bring about the desired improvements. It has to be done largely through a programme of public works and of redevelopment and renewal. Some areas are worn out and have to be rebuilt, others need repair and maintenance, while many completely new facilities, such as major highways, have to be provided. All these projects must be co-ordinated with the normal process of rebuilding in order to bring about the best possible results. The ultimate soundness of the City from every point of view rests on its suitability for business and industry, and its desirability as a place to live. Its soundness in these regards will ensure its long-term stability, and this is one of the major objectives sought for in the Official Plan and long-term redevelopment programmes. There is a great deal of new building and rebuilding in Toronto today and this, together with several substantial redevelopment projects which are either on their way or in the offing, present the opportunity for an excellent start on a programme of rebuilding Toronto, so that it will be a greater city in the future.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

A modern and efficient port has been created, utilizing the sheltered harbour of Toronto Bay. Twelve miles of excellent berthage handles the many lake and ocean vessels that make Toronto a port of call.

The development that has taken place commenced in 1911 following the creation of the port authority known as The Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Incorporation of the new administration was made by Federal Act of Parliament which authorized the appointment of five Commissioners — three by the Council of the City of Toronto — one by the Government of

Overseas Vessel Unloading at Marine Terminal Pier

Canada, and one by the Government of Canada upon the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. Office is for a three-year period with members serving without remuneration and being eligible for re-appointment.

The port is the gateway to Canada's richest area with the country's largest concentration of industry and population contained within a hundred mile radius centred by the rapidly expanding Toronto Area. Excellent rail, road and air services supplement the waterborne transportation and provide swift movement of goods to and from the entire hinterland served by the Port.

Construction of new piers and waterways entailed the filling of useless marshlands and the extending of the city shore line. Upon the new land masses thus formed, industrial concerns located due to many advantages, combined with the accessibility to waterborne transportation. During 1956 businesses operating on the waterfront paid directly to the City $3,536,946.05 in taxes, making a total over the years since incorporation of approximately $38,081,503.08. This is a tangible result of the port operation that can be readily assessed but in addition are the intangibles of additional payrolls, transportation charges, fees, capital expenditures and many others that cannot be overlooked.

Study by a recognized port economist established a valuation on each ton of cargo, a valuation that has been confirmed by leading port agencies as varying to a minimal extent. When this valuation is applied to the 5½ million tons of mixed cargo that moved through the port in 1956, a direct income to the area of $22,000,00.00 is shown and if the long accepted theory of "Free Economic Generation" of a further two dollars of currency circulation for every direct dollar is applied, the port and its industry in and around Toronto was directly responsible for a total income to port area residents of an amount in excess of $60,000,000.00 during the year.

Throughout the years that growth and progress have taken place, the City of Toronto and the Government of Canada have co-operated freely with the port authority in carrying out their projects. To finance the necessary work and in accordance with the powers granted them, the Commissioners from time to time issued bonds which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. This assistance was required up to 1951 when the port operations were to the point where revenue and available capital monies were sufficient to not only meet operating charges but also to fulfill all obligations with regard to interest and bond retirement. This latter payment amounted to $775,-

000.00 in 1956. The Federal Government, during the initial construction period and since then, has constructed various pier and channel walls as well as carrying out certain dredging operations.

The two municipal airports, one located on the outskirts of the Metropolitan Area at Malton; the other at Toronto Island where a seaplane base is provided in addition to land runways, are administered by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City. The same arrangement is in force with regard to the Toronto Harbour Police. This Marine Police Force, equipped with speedboats and lifeboats, patrols the more than 40 miles of waterways that exist in the harbour limits.

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The year 1957 will be a banner year for The Housing Authority of Toronto, when the last building to mark the completion of "Canada's Premier Housing Redevelopment", the Regent Park (North) Housing Project, will be officially opened with a fitting ceremony. With the handing over of Building No. 22, being a three-storey, 48-suite apartment building, by the contractor, the total number of 1,289 modern housing units will have been reached, and while this is only a start in the provision of uncrowded housing

for families of low-income at rents they can afford to pay, it nevertheless represents an important contribution towards the elimination of overcrowded substandard housing such as prevails in all too many parts of the central section of our City.

Although progress has been slow due to unexpected delays and the fact that old buildings could not be torn down until new accommodation was available for the families displaced, necessitating a piecemeal method of redevelopment, it is believed the final result will more than justify this method of operation and the cost involved.

Some of the benefits that cannot be measured in dollars and cents are the marked decrease in the incidence of crime, juvenile delinquency and family problems in the area. Then too, the principals of the surrounding schools have advised that the children are cleaner, healthier, happier, and are doing better scholastically since moving into the project. Since its existence, there has been only one (1) what might be termed a major fire in the project, and this was confined to one room. The Chief of the Toronto Fire Department recently estimated that fires in the area have decreased by as much as 95% since redevelopment.

Before redevelopment, there were 628 houses and 35 commercial and dwelling units in the Regent Park (North) area, which is bounded by Dundas Street East and Gerrard Street East, between Parliament Street and River Street, but 822 families were crowded into these small homes, as well as many roomers and boarders and, no doubt, many other families of which the assessors were not informed. There were also 18 industrial and commercial buildings and 33 parcels of vacant land of varying sizes, previously the sites of houses which had been torn down because of their dilapidated condition. Recreational facilities were virtually nonexistent, the only play areas being the dingy streets and postage stamp back yards.

This redeveloped area covers 42.5 acres, of which 33.5 is now open space, occupied by playgrounds, park areas, lawns and parking plazas, and the balance by modern, well lighted, three and six-storey buildings interspersed at pleasing intervals with small groups of neat row houses to break the uniformity. Plans are now underway to suitably landscape the entire area and plant additional trees to improve the general appearance of the project further.

Recreation is the "key-note" in Regent Park and the facilities now include a large Community Centre with a full size gymnasium, stage with

public address system, showers and provision for a wide variety of indoor activities for all ages. The City's Department of Parks and Recreation is presently operating the Centre on a full-time basis under trained supervision. Outdoors there are two "Tiny-Tot" Playgrounds, one in the Centre Section and one in the West Section, with every standard playground facility available plus some original features. For older children there are two baseball diamonds and large swings, in addition to which there is a paved area in the East Section for playing basketball, volleyball and badminton.

During the past year, the activities of the Housing Authority were expanded considerably by the assumption of the operation and management of the City's Emergency Housing Units. On November 1, 1956, the following temporary units were handed over to the Authority with instruction that these be closed as expeditiously as possible:

Wartime dwellings	140 units
Halliday dwellings	72 "
Little Norway	22 "
Long Branch Staff House	89 "
Total	323 units

To date, the Authority has been successful in closing the Emergency Housing location at Little Norway, and vacant possession of the other units is being obtained progressively as accommodation of a more permanent nature becomes available.

In an endeavour to provide more moderate or low rental housing of a permanent nature, the present members of the Housing Authority have been appointed Directors of a newly-formed company known as The City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation, Ltd., in order that full advantage may be taken of Grants that are available for housing and redevelopment from the two levels of Government. Already the Authority has formulated plans for utilizing certain City-owned lands to provide this much needed housing accommodation.

Looking into the future, the Authority anticipate that families originally placed in a housing unit to accommodate the number of persons in the family at that time, will eventually decrease in size owing to marriages, deaths, etc., and as a result, those remaining will have to be moved to smaller quarters to make the best use of existing accommodation. Of necessity, this will start a chain of movings but ultimately there will have to be a stop to these shifts because as Regent Park was originally intended to house

people with families there are only a very limited number of the smaller units, suitable for two persons, in the project. To meet this need, the Authority has advanced a proposal for the construction of an additional 8-storey building on land that is available in the Regent Park (North) area for these — "diminishing families".

The following are some interesting facts about Regent Park:

1. The Government of Canada has approved Grants-in-Aid totalling $1,362,000.00 towards the cost of acquiring and clearing the site, which comprises six major city blocks from Dundas Street East between Parliament and River Streets, just a mile and a half east and north of City Hall.
2. The Province of Ontario is contributing $1,000.00 a unit toward construction costs, which will total $1,289,000.00 when the Project is completed.
3. By agreement, the families resident in the area on July 15, 1947, the date of expropriation, were granted priority for rehousing in Housing Authority buildings and all of them desiring to be accommodated have now been rehoused.
4. Upon the completion of the Project in 1957, approximately 700 housing units will be

occupied by families formerly residing outside of the area but living in the City of Toronto on December 1, 1952.

5. The completed Project will have the following units:

3 roomed	112	units
4 roomed	563	"
5 roomed	498	"
6 roomed	82	"
7 roomed	34	"
Total	1289	units

6. The Housing Authority policy restricts the use of a bedroom to two persons, its units sized ranging from three-room (one bedroom) accommodation for a family of two, to seven-room (five bedroom) accommodation for a family of ten.

7. Rents are geared to income, regardless of the size of accommodation required, being based on approximately 20% of a family's monthly income plus a service charge ranging from $9.00 to $13.00 a month, which covers heating, water and other services usually provided directly by the tenant of a house. The minimum is $29.00 and the maximum $93.00 a month, including the service charge. The average monthly rental

as at February 1, 1957, was $62.62 per unit. Family allowances are not taken into consideration when computing income and the wages of a secondary wage earner are only taken at $10.00 per week (being the equivalent to board).

8. The project is heated by oil from a Central Heating Plant.
9. Each unit is supplied with a gas stove, electric refrigerator, blinds and curtain rods.
10. Laundry and drying facilities as well as locker storage space is provided in the basements of the apartment buildings.
11. Painting and redecorating is performed in a five-year cycle.
12. While City Taxes on land and buildings amounted only to $36,100.00 before the Project was undertaken and it was proposed by some that that amount should represent the payment the Housing Authority should make, the Housing Authority had a different opinion, its firm policy being that there should be no hidden subsidies and that, therefore, City taxes must be paid in full. For the year 1956, the Housing Authority paid taxes on land and buildings in excess of $236,000.00, and it is estimated this figure will exceed $240,000.00 in 1957.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

Because a group of responsible Civic Officials and public spirited citizens were far-sighted enough to realize that the widening of main arteries or the provision of metered curb parking would not adequately solve Toronto's traffic and parking problems, the Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provision of the City of Toronto Act, R.S.O. 1952, and By-law 18680.

The Parking Authority is composed of three prominent citizens, appointed for terms of three years. In June of 1955, the original members — Mr. Ralph C. Day, Lieut.-Col. John F. Ellis, and Mr. Alfred Ward, were re-appointed for a further three year term.

The Authority was charged with the responsibility of constructing, maintaining and managing municipal off-street parking facilities, providing parking accommodation at reasonable and economic rates. The Parking Authority is required to be self-sustaining and although not permitted to hold title to its facilities, is nevertheless required to pay all normal Business and Real Estate taxes. In 1956 the Authority paid to the City of Toronto over $100,000.00 in municipal taxes.

In 1953 the City acquired land in the Bloor-Wellesley district from the Toronto Transit Commission, designated it to the use of the Parking

Authority of Toronto, and upon this land the Authority constructed its first five municipal off-street parking facilities. From this modest beginning the Authority expanded, and by the end of 1954 was operating ten parking areas in various districts of the City.

Great strides were made, and in 1955 the Authority was operating a total of twenty-four surface carparks. Canada's first municipal ramp garage was in the process of construction; City Council and the Ontario Municipal Board had given their approval for the capital financing of two mechanical parking garages; and six additional off-street parking lots were either in the process of construction or in various stages of development.

April, 1956, heralded the opening of the Queen-Victoria Ramp Garage with a capacity for 450 vehicles. Tenders were called and contracts awarded for the construction of two mechanical parking garages which will be ready for use in 1957, with a combined capacity for 720 cars. Surveys were completed to determine the feasibility, extent and capacity of a proposed underground garage under the site of the Civic Square. City Council concurred in the arrangement of capital financing for this project, and at the close of 1956 plans were being prepared for the First Stage construction, to

commence May 1st, 1957, and which will accommodate 1,300 cars, at a cost of $3,625,000.00. Completion of Stage (2) will increase the capacity to 2,200.

During 1956 the Authority embarked on a comprehensive advertising campaign to acquaint the general public with the adoption of its official symbol . An integral part of this program was the preparation of a brochure showing the location of the presently operating thirty-three surface carparks and one ramp garage, as well as the location of additional facilities in the process of planning of construction and slated for operation in 1957.

As a result of the successful operation of the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Provincial Government amended the Ontario Municipal Act to permit any Ontario municipality to establish a similar agency.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is justly proud of its achievement — the provision of off-street parking facilities which rank second to none on the continent — at no cost to the taxpayer of the City of Toronto.

FOR CONVENIENT THRIFTY OFF-STREET PARKING FOLLOW THIS SIGN

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to the Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City and eight others; three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legislative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

The Reference Library, including the Business and Technical Library, and the Central Circulating Library, are located in the main Library building, St. George and College Streets. Immediately north of this building there is a well-equipped

Boys' and Girls' Library. There are eighteen Branch Libraries and also smaller libraries in thirty-four Schools and Settlements, etc. Libraries are administered in Sunnybrook Military Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Runnymede Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the new Mount Sinai Hospital. There are deposit libraries in 12 Homes for the Aged, in Lambert Lodge and in the Mercer Reformatory. Also in the Cerebral Palsy Workshop, Humewood House, and Victor Home.

The Reference Library is open from 10.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. on Saturday; the Central Circulating Library from 9.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. on Saturday; and the Downtown Branch from 8.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. daily except Saturdays; the remaining branch libraries from 12.00 o'clock noon to 8.30 p.m. (Saturdays: 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.) but are closed on Wednesdays. The Boys' and Girls' Library on St. George Street is open from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Saturday.

The main building includes the Reference and Circulating Division, the Central Reading Room, with an ample supply of the leading Canadian, British, and American newspapers and magazines; the Reference collection of bound volumes of the Canadian, British, and American patent specifications; a valuable collection of Govern-

ment documents, and a "Current File" of Clippings, these gathered from periodicals for reference purposes.

The Circulating portion of the main building also houses the Music Library, the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age, and the John Ross Robertson Collection of engravings, prints and paintings illustrative of early life in Canada (the largest and most valuable collection of Canadian prints in existence). The room is open to the public daily without charge. It also houses the Circulating Picture Collection.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1956

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,286,757
Adult books issued for home reading	2,482,384
Reference books used	237,531
Boys' and Girls' books used	2,121,147
Books and pamphlets added (Net)	12,678
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	902,725

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Visitors to Ontario often ask, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" Few, if any, natives would ask the question because they

have been brought up on "The Ex". The visitor, if he persists in his query, will get as many answers as the number of times he repeats the question. More than two million eight hundred thousand people pass through the many gates of Toronto's Exhibition Park during the fourteen days of the Canadian National Exhibition each year, and each carries away a different impression.

If the visitor is perplexed by the number of different answers which he receives to his question, "What is the Canadian National Exhibition?" it is because it is many things to many people. The Park, the buildings, the exhibits, the sports, are but hollow shells without the crowds. To every member of each day's crowd, the Ex is something different. It is a subjective creature, which leaves contrasting memory pictures for each age, each member of the family.

It is a family affair with the escorting parents often wishing they were young enough to see it through their children's eyes, but at the same time visiting the thousands of exhibits which show them what is new in Canada. Many years ago, it was described as the "Show Window of the Nation".

Visitors still come to see what is new. In the past they have seen the first electric railway in

Canada, the early electric lights, the introduction of X-ray, new street cars, trains and aircraft; rayons and nylons had their first Canadian public showings there and many other record firsts were set.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame continues to draw crowds of visitors interested in sports greats of the past and present.

For the first time, in 1956, the International Air Show was held during the Canadian National Exhibition. This feature proved very popular with the thousands of visitors attending the last three days of the Exhibition.

Another innovation in 1956 was "Lake Fair Day" which featured water sports of all kinds including log berling, waterskiiers, racing shells, canoe tilting, displays by Royal Navy Frogmen, etc.

The greatest of the world's annual expositions has for its setting a magnificent park not far from the centre of downtown Toronto. Comprising 350 acres with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario it is a triumph of the landscape gardener's art. It is shaded by old trees, traversed by miles of paved boulevards and includes all the public services and utilities of a well ordered city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

Canadian National Exhibition — continued

The tourist revels in the great variety of entertainment features — the $3,500,000.00 Grandstand with seating accommodation for more than 24,000 persons, is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects of unequalled brilliance and magnitude have earned international acclaim for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty. Music of foreign bands; sport afloat and ashore, and a mile-long Midway makes an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports, and engineering are presented in concentrated form. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. Cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grain and vegetables are on display and outstanding examples of the farmer's efforts are exhibited in competition one with the other for National awards. Canada's National Horse Show takes several days to complete the classes and in 1956 three separate and distinct dog shows were held during the fourteen days.

Something for everyone is certainly a statement truly descriptive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The dates for 1957 are August 23 to September 7.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto.

Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the Late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Seventeen annual shows had been held before the outbreak of war in September, 1939, caused their suspension until 1946. The ten post-war shows following the enforced 7-year lapse have been generally acknowledged as the most successful of the series. Entries have been beyond expectation (just over 18,000 in 1956), quality has been higher than ever before, and attendance unprecedented, all of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is

now more heartily appreciated by both agriculturists and the general public. Plans for the 29th show are well under way — the dates are November 15th to 23rd, 1957.

The steel and concrete Coliseum buildings which house the "Royal" cover 25 acres and are admirably suited to the varied exhibits. In all 15,000 head of live stock and poultry can be accommodated.

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

No larger local calling area exists in Canada than that of Greater Toronto, which is served by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

The area around Toronto where calls between city telephones and those in suburban exchanges are free of long distance charges was almost doubled in 1956. Some 180 square miles of suburban territory were added, bringing to 370 the total number of square miles within the local calling area.

More telephones were added throughout Toronto's local calling area in 1956 than in any previous year. Total telephones increased by 55,719 from 588,686 to 644,405. Indications are

that about 56,200 additional telephones will be added this year.

Thousands of miles of cable and wire were placed under Toronto streets, and five new buildings were completed and two enlarged to keep pace with the demand for more facilities. This 12 months of telephone expansion and development, unparalleled in Toronto's history, reflects the rapid growth of the Queen City and its suburbs.

There are more than 9,700 Bell employees, about 875 vehicles and well in excess of three million miles of wire and cable serving the Toronto local calling area.

Long distance calls originating in Toronto during 1956 averaged about 71,000 daily. Daily average of local calls placed in Toronto amounted to more than 3,800,000.

Overseas calls from Toronto last year totalled approximately 8,400 of which some 3,500 were carried over the transatlantic cable, placed in service in September, 1956. The City has telephone connections with about 155 countries and territories abroad.

The Bell Telephone company also provides teletypewriter service, mobile telephone service for vehicles, connections with vessels on the

Great Lakes, leased channels for television and radio broadcasts, and dial and manual systems and intercommunicating equipment for private industry.

The linking of Toronto and Winnipeg by microwave last year marked a highly important development in the field of communications. This 1,200-mile section of the Trans-Canada Telephone System's microwave network is being used to carry live television programs to stations in North Bay, Sudbury, Port Arthur and Winnipeg. It also provides facilities for long distance telephone circuits between Toronto and those points. By the summer of 1958 the microwave chain will span Canada from Sydney, N.S., to Victoria, B.C.

Preparations are well under way for direct distance dialing. Beginning in the spring of 1958, telephone users in all communities throughout Greater Toronto will be able to dial their own calls directly to telephones in certain distant centres. Automatic accounting and switching equipment will make this possible.

Officers of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada include: Thomas W. Eadie, president; E. A. Rolph, executive vice-president; D. W. Ferrier, R. H. Keefler and J. A. Hobbs, vice-presidents, all of Montreal.

G. M. Grant, vice-president and general manager, Toronto Area, and C. E. Watson, vice-president and general manager, Western Area.

Directors of the company residing in Toronto are Henry Borden, Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

Headquarters for the company's Toronto and Western areas are at 393 University Avenue, EMpire 8-3911.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

The Consumers' Gas Company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1848, for the purpose of supplying the City of Toronto with gas.

Natural gas of approximately 1,030 B.T.U. is supplied for general service as follows:—

GENERAL SERVICE RATE

	Cubic Feet per Month	Gross	Net
First	100 or less	$1.25	$1.15
Next	900	34¢ per C	32¢ per C
"	249,000	28¢ per C	26¢ per C
All over	250,000	20¢ per C	18¢ per C

Minimum bill: $1.25 gross; $1.15 net, per meter per month.

Gas in the required quantities is available at competitive rates for commercial and industrial purposes.

Consumers Gas Company — continued

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. L. Bishop, president; Oakah L. Jones, vice-president; W. C. Laidlaw; Hon. Senator G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.; R. R. Corson; M. Geary; J. A. Northey; J. K. Macdonald; A. R. Poyntz, and His Worship the Mayor.

Oakah L. Jones, General Manager.

OFFICES: 19 Toronto Street. EM. 3-6941.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

Alternating Current Light and Power Rates
Residence Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per Kilowatt-hour for the first 60 Kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

Toronto Hydro-Electric System — continued

Commercial Lighting Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—120 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 Watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Minimum Demand — 500 Watts.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours, monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%. Minimum monthly bill 75¢ (Net).

Power Service

Alternating Current—25 and 60 Cycle—3 Phase — 550 Volts.

Billing Demand — by meter or 100% Installed Capacity. Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycle — 3 Phase — 208 Volts (See Note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per Kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System — continued

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per Kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per Kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10%.

NOTE: — Alternating Current — 25 and 60 Cycles — 3 Phase — 208 Volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Flat Rate Water Heaters, Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto Area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the

new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previoulsy extended only to the Toronto city limits — an area of 35 square miles — was enlarged to cover the metropolitan area of 240 square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years and salaries of the Commissioners are fixed by the Council. No member of the Metropolitan Council or of the council of an area municipality is eligible for appointment to the Commission.

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys an almost world-wide reputation as one of the finest publicly owned transit systems anywhere. 303,800,000 passengers were carried and over 46,000,000 miles were operated over its routes in 1956. The Commission's fleet of over 1800 safe, modern passenger vehicles includes street cars, trolley coaches, motor buses and coaches, and subway cars.

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Sudbury, North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the city. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

The Toronto Island Ferries are owned and operated by the Commission. During all but the most severe winter months passenger and freight service is supplied by a fleet of 4 ferry boats and other freight craft between the mainland and the three islands — Centre Island, Hanlan's Point and Ward's Island. In the winter months, service is maintained for permanent island residents by means of ice-breaking tugs.

The Subway

A high point in the history of public transit in Toronto was reached on March 30th, 1954, when the Toronto Transit Commission officially opened the four and one-half mile Yonge Street Subway.

Built in four years at a total cost of almost $58,000,000.00 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the city. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 30,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is operated during peak hours. The Commission owns a total of 140 subway cars. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 26 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes. It is part of the central fare zone of the metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

While the subway is of tremendous benefit to those who use it, it is also helpful to many thousands of people who may not use public transportation. It has contributed to the relief of downtown traffic congestion, it has improved real estate values along its route and, because of this, it has led to increased business and property assessments in the areas it serves.

Convinced by the success of the Yonge Street subway that additional rapid transit routes are the only answer to the growing traffic problem,

the Commission is urging the construction of a crosstown rapid transit line along Bloor Street with a north-south link on University Avenue. The Commission has completed functional plans for the new lines which will enable construction to be started at an early date, provided the necessary financial arrangements can be made by the Metropolitan authorities.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the late Provinces of Canada in 1845.

The principal objects of the Board are:

(a) To promote and/or support such measures as, upon due consideration, are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of the City of Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

(b) To advance in all lawful ways the commercial interests of the members of the Board generally and to secure the advantages to be obtained by mutual co-operation.

Board of Trade — continued

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and functions through a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Committees, the principal of which are Advisory Engineering and Planning, Insurance, Labour Relations, Legislation, Membership Tours, Social Problems, Membership, Publicity, Municipal Finance and Taxation, Intangible Industrial Property, Taxation and Industrial Transportation and Customs. The Board also operates eleven Trade and Professional Branches, namely, Book Publishers, British Commonwealth, Canadian Display Designers and Builders, Fuel Dock, Funeral Directors, Grain and Grain Products, Laundry and Cleaners, Lumbermen, Motion Picture, Music Publishers, Petroleum, Poultry and Dairy Products, and has affiliated with it the Fuel Protection Association.

The Board has direct representation on a number of bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural development in the Toronto area.

Affiliated with the Board is the Board of Trade Club, composed of 550 members who meet for dinner meetings each Monday night from October 1st to April 30th.

The Toronto Junior Board of Trade comprises six hundred and fifty young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. The Junior Board meets every two weeks, on Tuesdays, at 6.00 p.m. for dinner meetings, from October 1st to April 30th. The members are granted limited privileges in the Board of Trade.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. It has grown to its present size from a handful of manufacturing pioneers who founded it in December, 1871, in the City of Toronto.

The guiding principles of the C.M.A. are simple and straightforward. Its aims and objects are to promote the interests of Canada's industries and their employees, to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally as the Association shall from time to time deem advisable.

The C.M.A. co-operates constantly with federal, provincial and municipal governments, comissions, boards, and organizations representing other occupations, in measures intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of Canada.

In short, the aim of the C.M.A. is the development of the welfare and prosperity of Canadian industry and thus, indirectly, the well-being of every Canadian.

TORONTO CONVENTION AND TOURIST ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

For 30 years this Association has served as the official representative of the City in the increasingly important convention and tourist market. It is financed by a membership which embraces almost every segment of the commercial and industrial interests in the Toronto area, and aided by a grant from the City. It is governed by representatives from the membership.

The Convention Bureau is the sales agency for the entire community. Its function is to marshall the resources of the community and present them as a unit to convention-holding organizations. The Bureau provides many helpful services to groups meeting in Toronto, during the planning stages and also while the conventions are actually in progress.

Toronto Convention and Tourists' Assoc. — cont'd

In the field of tourist promotion, the Association produces and distributes literature advertising Toronto's many attractions, and during the summer months operates information and service offices for motorists approaching the City from either East or West.

Thousands of individual enquiries are processed through its offices every year.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, METROPOLITAN

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 487 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of

$338,000,000.00. They already provide direct employment for 42,000 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1956 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of $6,250,000.00.

TORONTO CIVIC HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

The Toronto Civic Historical Committee was established by City Council in 1949 for the purpose of supervising and controlling, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, all matters of an historical nature within the Municipality. The membership of the Committee is composed of two elected representatives and a number of private citizens all of whom are appointed by City Council. Certain local organizations are, in addition, invited to appoint representatives who serve in an advisory capacity.

The principal function of the Committee has been the restoration of Old Fort York and its development as an educational and tourist centre. The Fort is open to the public from May 15 to October 31 each year, and provides a series of displays designed to show the early Military life

of the City. Visitors are conducted through the premises by competent guides, a small admission charge being made to defray expenses. Educational tours for school classes or groups sponsored by charitable organizations are, however, available at no charge. The Fort Guard, which is equipped and trained in the manner of the York Militia during the War of 1812-14, parades daily. Souvenirs, Canadian handicrafts and refreshments are sold through a Canteen which is operated on the premises under the management of the Committee.

In 1953 the Committee prepared and published a booklet entitled "Historic Toronto", which describes the City's beginnings, and a number of its places of historical interest. The booklet is sold at Fort York and other historic sites. A booklet

Fort York, Toronto

Tourists photographing Guards,

Civic Historical Committee — continued

entitled "Fort York", which gives the history of the Fort and the Battle of York, is also published and sold by the Committee.

Plans are now being formulated to broaden the scope of the Committee with a view to ensuring the preservation of historic sites which are threatened with destruction due to the rapid growth of the City, to co-ordinate the development of existing sites to prevent duplication, and to provide through the whole a comprehensive picture of the history of Toronto.

THE TORONTO AND DISTRICT TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Toronto and District Traffic Conference is an advisory body originally appointed in 1930, to advise Council on matters of traffic and parking. The original membership of four has been increased to nineteen, and consists of ten representatives from the Traffic Advisory Board; one each from the Toronto Transit Commission, the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Department of Works, the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, the City Traffic Engineer, the Parking Authority of Toronto, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, the Metropolitan Traffic Engineer and the Metropolitan Department of Roads.

The Conference meets bi-weekly throughout the year on alternate Wednesdays, for the purpose of considering all matters remitted to it by the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, or any other source, or initiated by its members. Its findings and recommendations are transmitted to the Committee on Traffic and Legislation, or to the Metropolitan Roads and Traffic Committee, for information and assistance.

The members serve without remuneration, and a place of meeting and secretarial services are provided without cost to the City, by the Toronto Board of Trade.

TORONTO TRAFFIC SAFETY COUNCIL

The Toronto Traffic Safety Council is an agency devoted to accident prevention through safety education. Working in close liaison with engineering and enforcement, the Toronto Traffic Safety Council employs every media for the dissemination of safety propaganda.

In the elementary schools, uniformed traffic officers conduct our green pennant programme, featuring "ELMER" THE SAFETY ELEPHANT.

Special projects are undertaken to deal with seasonal hazards.

A Committee, whose Chairman is the Mayor, meets the third Thursday of each month to formulate policy and recommend specific safety measures within the city.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

President — Wm. A. Summerville.

First Vice-President — Robt. A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Former Members' Association — continued

Secretary — Charles A. Walton.

Treasurer — Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors — Garnet Archibald; Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly; C. A. Walton.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

Founded in 1914 by a group of public spirited citizens and operated since then as a non-profit service agency, the Bureau of Municipal Research provides a continuing non-partisan study of civic affairs. Through its bulletin "Civic Affairs" and the press coverage given to its reports and recommendations, and through the work of its staff in addressing public gatherings and in serving on official and informal civic committees, the Bureau acts as a source of information, constructive criticism, and research co-operation.

Membership is open to individuals, to business and professional firms and to organizations in greater Toronto. The Bureau's publications go to its subscribers, to civic officials, and to the press. Its information services are readily available to them and to the general public.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

This organization, composed of Ontario municipalities of all types, has been formed for the purpose of discussing important municipal topics and of promoting desirable municipal legislation. The delegates at the annual meetings are either members or officers of municipal councils.

The annual meetings are held usually during August or September at a place determined by the Executive Committee.

Member Municipalities — 263.

Officers, 1956-1957

President — Alan S. Stewart, Clerk-Comptroller, Owen Sound.

Vice-Presidents — H. E. Kilman, Reeve, Pelham Township; S. H. Blake, City Treasurer, Fort William; George Bukator, Reeve, Chippawa; N. R. Ogilvie, City Clerk, Ottawa; Mrs. Grace Hartman, Public Library Board, Sudbury.

Secretary-Treasurer — Eric Hardy, 32 Isabella Street, Toronto. WAlnut 4-9717.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Chairman — L. R. Cumming, Q.C.

Vice-Chairmen — J. A. Kennedy, Q.C.; R. C. Rowland.

Ontario Municipal Board — continued

Members — R. L. Kennedy, C. W. Yates, Q.C., C. F. Nunn, W. Greenwood, D. Jamieson, V. S. Milburn.

Secretary — O. R. Chapman.

Offices: 145 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Telephone EMpire 3-1211, Local 3261.

The Ontario Municipal Board is an administrative Board appointed by the Province of Ontario and given a great variety of functions under general and special statutes, duly suggested interpretations and delineations, amongst which are:

Approval of municipal debenture issues; dispensation of vote of ratepayers under certain circumstances or emergencies; approval of all municipal Restricted Area or Zoning By-laws; annexations and amalgamations: assessment appeals; arbitrations; supervision of street railways operated under Province of Ontario Charters.

ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO MAYORS AND REEVES

The main objective of the Association of Ontario Mayors and Reeves has been, and is, to make representations for the adjustment of the

municipal tax structure and the municipal position in relation to the Provincial and Federal Governments, so that municipal revenues will be used solely for basic and proper municipal services. This is a much needed reform in local government.

Over the past number of years, the Association has given full study to the major aspects of municipal financing and has submitted the results of such study in representations to the Provincial Government and the Federal Government, where applicable, for the correction of the inequitable situation at the municipal level. Since 1943 some 25 comprehensive briefs have been submitted. The most recent submissions were forwarded to the Prime Minister of Ontario in November, 1956, and were formally reviewed at a conference between the Executive of the Association and the Prime Minister and Ministers of the Ontario Cabinet on January 23, 1957. These submissions urged the immediate adjustment of the division of financial responsibilities between the Province and the Municipalities of Ontario, to be effective in the 1957 municipal budgets. Also representations in regard to Federal-Provincial-Municipal relations were forwarded, under date of January 30, 1957, to the Prime Minister of Canada for the adjustment of the municipal position. Both of

these recent representations were published by the Association in a pamphlet entitled "The Case for the Municipalities of Ontario".

Over the past ten years the Association has been instrumental in obtaining at least four major results which have been beneficial towards partial adjustment of the municipal financial structure: (1) the enactment of "The Highway Improvement Act, 1947", which provides subsidies from the Province for municipal roadway construction and maintenance; (2) the enactment of "The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act, 1950", which provides for assistance to municipalities in financing certain municipal works; (3) the enactment of "The Municipal Tax Assistance Act, 1952", which provides for payments to municipalities of the equivalent of the general municipal rate in respect to Provincial properties; and (4) the enactment of "The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, 1953", which provides for increased grants, without conditions, from the Province to local governments on a basis of population. In addition, the Association was one of the municipal organizations urging that the Federal Government pay the equivalent of municipal taxation in respect to all Federal properties in all municipalities and, therefore, the Association

was gratified to note that the Federal Government, at the recent session of the House of Commons, announced its intention to authorize such payments.

It is the objective of the Association that, by its recent intensified submissions, substantial reform will be made in the municipal financial structure.

The Association holds annual conferences and this year the annual conference will be held in the City of Chatham on May 29, 30 and 31.

Membership in the Association is available to all Mayors and Reeves of municipalities in Ontario.

Officers

President: Mayor Armour L. McCrae of Welland.

1st Vice-President: Mayor M. E. Dickerson of North Bay.

2nd Vice-President: Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto.

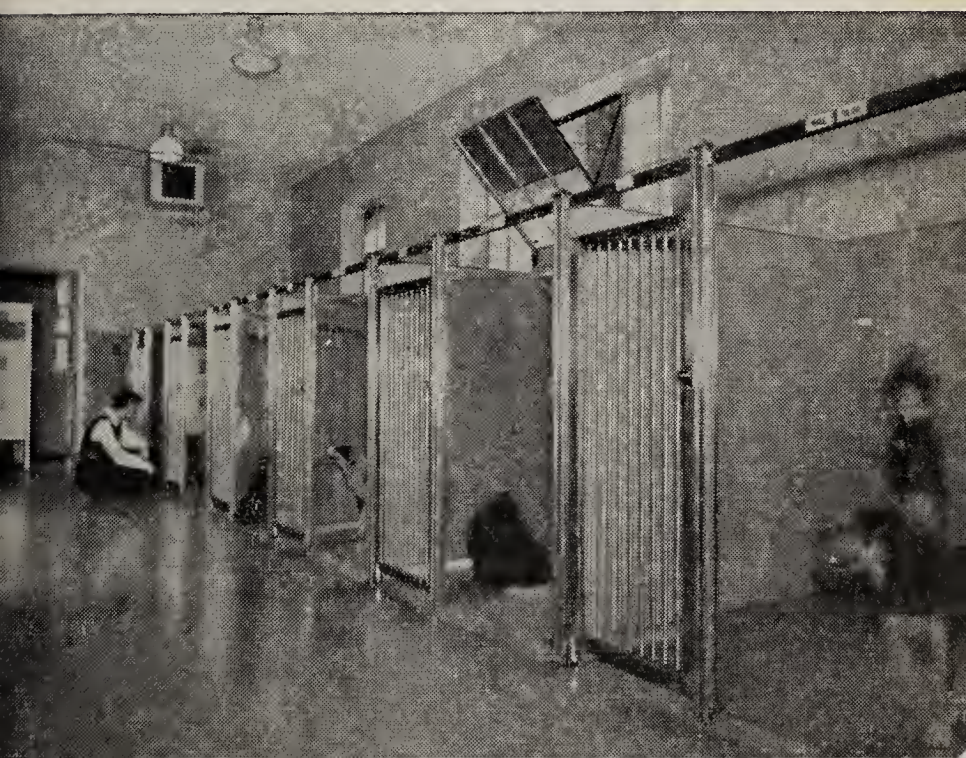
Vice-Presidents: Mayor D. W. Stewart of Renfrew, Mayor J. V. Fregeau of Kenora, Mayor John A. Dewart of Peterborough, Mayor (Mrs.) E. M. Wishart of Port Arthur, Mayor W. C. Nelson of Sarnia, Mayor (Mrs.) Grace McFarland of Leamington and Mayor E. J. Arbour of Tecumseh.

Executive Secretary and Treasurer: Seely W. Eakins, 209 City Hall, Toronto.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The work of the Society has been carried on continuously since its foundation. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City. The activities of the Society have grown until it is recognized as one of the best of its kind on the continent.

Toronto Humane Society Kennels



TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

Jack M. Soules, President; Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices — 1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 2-4133.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry. Established in February 1867, it is now in its 90th year.

The Exchange has 750 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial, engineering, commercial and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto. Membership is held in the Canadian Construction Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and through an International Council, liaison is maintained with many Builders Exchanges throughout Canada and the United States. It is closely allied with the National Construction Council, Ontario General Contractors Association and the Construction Safety Association.

Close contact is maintained with the Department of Labour, City Hall, Board of Education, Defence Construction (1951) Limited, Canadian National Exhibition and other public bodies. Amicable working agreements are arranged with Labour by negotiations between the Exchange and Labour Unions.

Toronto Builders Exchange — continued

The Exchange offices are situated in its own building at 1104 Bay Street where a 30 table Plan Room is operated enabling members to review Plans and Specifications that have been made available by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

In its 90th year of operation, the Toronto Builders Exchange has the largest membership of any Builders Exchange in Canada, is the oldest construction organization in North America and is recognized as maintaining the finest Plan Room of its kind in this country.

A Membership List and Classified Trade Directory is published each year.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

The Toronto and District Labour Council was established on November 1st, 1956, by the merger of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council and the Toronto and Lakeshore Labour Council.

As a chartered body of the Canadian Labour Congress, the Labour Council promotes the interests of its two hundred and forty affiliates to generally advance the economic and social welfare of the workers; to extend the benefits of mutual assistance and to organize the unorganized into unions.

Toronto and District Labour Council — continued

The Council actively campaigns for legislation to protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to aid and assist the sale and use of union made goods and services and encourage workers to exercise their responsibilities and rights as citizens. The Toronto and District Labour Council encourages and assists its affiliates in taking an active part in community activities and organizations. Through its eight standing committees and Executive Council, the Labour Council is constantly striving to improve the welfare of the workers and the citizens of our country.

President: Wm. Jenoves.

Vice-President: D. Archer

Treasurer: Wm. Scott

Secretary: D. R. Montgomery

Executive Council Members

P. Churchill, L. Palermo, L. Hood, B. Gargrave, Wm. Punnett, M. Federman, M. McKay, D. Hamilton.

Offices: 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario. EMpire 4-5641.

Toronto and District Labour Council meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8.00 p.m. in the Labour Temple, 167 Church Street, Toronto.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1956.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
January	1,941,841,351	2,243,325,054	2,249,635,690	2,808,677,796	3,693,101,327
February	1,646,005,948	1,832,438,960	2,382,614,211	2,701,044,824	3,125,056,228
March	1,758,288,647	2,497,278,213	2,673,906,968	3,257,694,245	3,853,756,068
April	1,930,301,294	2,101,424,536	2,478,990,705	3,002,904,129	3,913,774,165
May	2,059,415,335	2,045,518,387	2,555,241,524	3,466,799,840	4,554,810,109
June	1,901,918,924	2,193,962,501	3,242,474,466	3,279,073,124	4,067,197,646
July	2,038,131,413	2,259,436,432	2,942,793,607	3,336,540,710	4,541,824,642
August	1,721,647,262	1,816,498,859	2,663,587,767	3,254,866,583	3,847,845,558
September	1,837,907,329	1,836,225,165	2,732,058,627	3,131,968,669	3,427,844,071
October	2,010,183,043	2,128,221,694	3,808,690,376	3,377,216,742	4,304,563,973
November	2,096,376,672	2,505,686,183	3,323,321,652	3,832,707,435	4,141,842,014
December	2,187,655,407	2,415,610,399	3,301,815,585	3,769,846,446	4,480,952,915
	23,129,672,625	25,875,626,383	34,355,131,178	39,219,340,543	47,952,568,716

W. W. DUNCAN, Manager.

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Although slightly below the record-breaking figures of the previous year, the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1956 retained its position as the most active, in point of share turnover, of any stock exchange on the North American continent.

Total trading came to 1,353,330,464 shares, having values of $2,510,751,759.00.

Arthur J. Trebilcock, President of the Exchange, reported that 82% of the year's business was transacted in the first eight months before the tight money policy and the Suez Canal situation affected the market trends.

"The year demonstrated anew that economic growth is not, and cannot be, a painless process," Mr. Trebilcock's year-end report said. "Like any other progression, business expansion produces within itself a series of stresses and strains that become proportionately greater with the expansion rate and call all the more for increasing recognition."

Such recognition of the pace of the nation's growth was made early last year, and took the form of Government introduction of an increasing tightness in money policy.

Disturbed that the expansion was progressing at a rate which would soon tax the country's

physical limits of labour and material supply, the policy was instituted as a method of maintaining the stretching out the growth.

But because Canadians were imbued with optimism, the early warnings of anti-inflationary measures were shrugged off by industry and the markets alike.

Therefore the markets were not profoundly affected until late in the year when successive increases in interest rates, plus Government moves to induce credit cutbacks, finally forced a reaction.

The market was softened further by tension and instability in the international situation, factors that it had been able to shrug off earlier.

Copper stocks were the feature of the April trading rush, which saw the following one-day peaks established: 13,664,000 shares, $30,000,000.00 volume; 21,492 individual transactions; the ticker tape running some forty-five minutes behind.

The Exchange's indices for the year showed industrials opening at 440, hitting a high of 506 in August and dropping to the 460 range. Base metals opened at 227, had a high in August of 261 and ended virtually unchanged. Western

oils opened at 121, hit 184 in August and finished at 150. Their comparative strength resulted from the blockage of the Suez Canal and its effects on world oil supply.

Dividend payments by Canadian companies during 1956 rose to a record $680,000,000.00, up 12 per cent. from the previous high of 1955.

In the spring the Exchange decided that its business growth demanded appointment of its first full-time president and the directors chose Mr. Trebilcock, who had served as Exchange

Part of Trading Floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange

Manager since the exchange was founded in 1934.

During the year the Exchange purchased the Imperial Oil block of buildings at King and Church Streets for a price of $1,750,000.00 with the intention of erecting a new building which will be the most modern exchange building anywhere in the world and which may have a trading floor of possibly 40,000 square feet in area.

ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF ONTARIO

H. David Archibald, M.S.W., Executive Director, John D. Armstrong, M.D., Medical Director; Robert R. Robinson, Director of Education.

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario, located at 9 Bedford Road in mid-town Toronto, was established in 1949 by an Act of the Ontario Legislature. Its function is (1) to conduct and promote a programme of research in alcoholism, and (2) to conduct, direct and promote programmes for (a) the treatment of alcoholics, (b) the rehabilitation of alcoholics, (c) experimentation in methods of treating and rehabilitating alcoholics, and (d) dissemination of information respecting the recognition, prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

Alcoholism Research Foundation — continued

Although financed by the Government of Ontario, through its Department of Health, the Foundation is self-governng. All policies are set by its own Board of Trustees, which comprises 10 members and is broadly representative of the business and professional community.

A Medical Advisory Board representing each of the medical faculties of the Universities in Ontario, assists the Foundation in developing its professional programme along sound lines.

At 9 Bedford Road, the Foundation operates Brookside Clinic, where in the course of a year a 15-bed hospital and an out-patient service provides treatment for more than 500 new patients. The treatment team includes psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, general physicians, other medical specialists and graduate nurses.

Men and women of all ages and from all strata of society are referred to Brookside Clinic for treatment, by their family physicians, by employers, by relatives, social agencies and, on occasion, by the courts. It is considered important to their recovery that they should be willing to assume responsibility for the moderate cost of treatment provided; and, where necessary, arrangements are made for them to pay the fee over a reasonable period of time. The services

of the Foundation are available to any resident of Ontario who has a problem with alcohol and who has a genuine desire for help in solving it.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

929 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17. MAyfair 8644.

President: Lady Kemp.

Managing-Director: Lieut.-Col. E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Sc., LL.D.

General Manager: A. V. Weir.

Purpose: To ameliorate the conditions of the blind of Canada and to prevent blindness.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Library: 22,000 touch type books, 75,000 recorded books. Special text book recording facilities are available to sightless students.

Home Teaching: Adjustment to blindness — Braille and crafts taught by blind teachers.

Employment Service: Placement in industry, canteen and executive positions.

Residences: 22 centres across the nation offer full residence care for men and women of all ages.

Research: To transfer to the touch medium, appliances usually requiring sight.

Concessions: Theatre passes, fare reductions, etc.

Prevention: Oculist care and glasses provided for those in danger of blindness. Operation of Eye Bank of Canada jointly with Canadian Ophthalmological Society. Service helps provide corneal tissue for sight saving surgery.

Recreation: Clubs, bowling leagues, summer camps and other entertainments which provide happy activities for the blind and relieve the burden of blindness.

Pre-School: Specially trained social workers assist the parents of pre-school blind children to cope with the problem, and to convey by touch and sound ideas usually learned by sight.

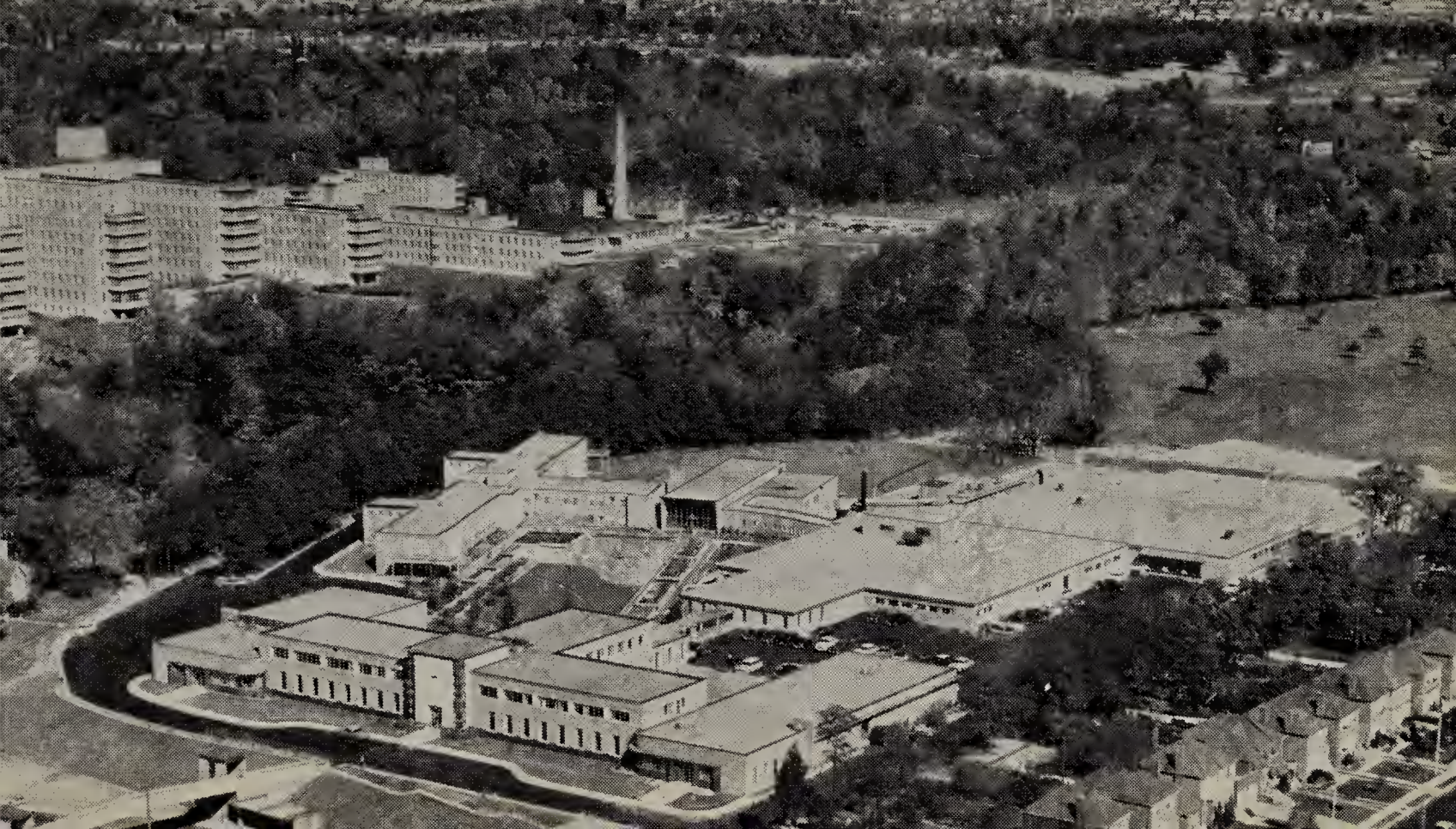
C.N.I.B. is a national organization serving 21,763 blind and 55,181 visually handicapped Canadians through 49 offices from coast to coast.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896. Incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership — There are 1,337,243 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,224



Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,242,704 in 38,531 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers

As a member of the worldwide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians volunteer their services to assist others in need and form a ready nucleus of capable workers in every community for times of emergency.

Disaster Service

Disaster strikes without warning. The Red Cross is quick to respond with emergency food, shelter, medical care and other help when floods, fires, epidemics, etc., occur anywhere in Canada or in any part of the world.

Blood Transfusion Service

The Red Cross Free National Blood Transfusion Service is operating in seven provinces and in certain areas of two others. The Service aims at providing blood and blood products for life-giving transfusions, free of charge, in all Canadian hospitals. It undertakes, too, to supply blood and blood products for the use of Canada's armed forces at home and abroad.

Other Services

Outpost hospitals and nursing stations in 72 frontier communities look to the health of Canada's pioneer settlers.

Veterans' Services offer lodges, libraries, films, arts and crafts instruction, visitors, transportation, comforts, etc., to veterans in hospital.

Other Red Cross services include assistance to less fortunate people overseas; treatment for crippled children in Canada; Mobile Medical and Dental Clinics; instruction in First Aid, Water Safety and Home Nursing; Women's Work groups; Enquiry Bureau; Visiting Homemakers; Sick Room Loan Service.

Toronto Branch Activities in 1956

Arts and Crafts — 13,245 projects completed in programme in three veterans' hospitals.

Blood Donor Service — Obtained 11,492 donations at 137 clinics, for the Armed Forces of Canada, for patients at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis, Northwestern, Queensway and Scarborough General Hospitals, and for the production of blood fractionation products (serum albumin, fibrinogen and gamma globulin).

Disaster Services — Assisted 57 families comprising 224 individuals; help included clothing, blankets and food.

Film Service — Operated regularly in six hospitals and lodges.

First Aid — 22 Instructors taught 24 classes, involving 401 enrolments.

Home Nursing — 263, including 10 blind persons, completed the course.

Hospital Services — 78 volunteers made 171,133 visits in six hospitals.

Junior Red Cross — 79,039 members in 1,765 branches.

Overseas Information — Located 103 persons in Toronto area, wrote approximately 1,414 letters and completed 1,593 enquiries, of which 1,257 concerned families in Hungary.

Overseas Reception — Greeted and assisted 151 Nationals from Iron Curtain countries, as well as troops, dependants, and Hungarian refugees.

Red Cross Corps — 168 active members gave 44,166 hours of voluntary service and drove 101,000 miles.

Red Cross Soldiers' Club — Home for 127 veterans of South African and First and Second World Wars.

Sickroom Supply Service — 2,866 sickroom articles were loaned.

Sunnybrook Red Cross Lodge — 137,567 meals served in canteen; 2,950 house guests.

Volunteer Home Nursing Services — Gave 26,277 hours of voluntary work.

Water Safety Services — 160 adults and 57 children taught in classes for "Recreational Swimming for the Handicapped". Supplied 2,275 awards.

Welfare Services — Served 1,500 people, the majority of whom were veterans.

Women's Work — Made and shipped 167,482 articles to Ontario Division, National Headquarters and other Toronto Branch Departments.

Toronto Branch Officers

President — R. B. Dale-Harris.

President-Elect — W. B. Macdonald.

Executive Secretary — Don S. Brandt.

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND OF GREATER TORONTO

55 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario.

Telephone: EMpire 6-4241

United Community Fund of Toronto — continued

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1956

Chairman of the Board — Edgar G. Burton.

President — George A. Marshall.

Vice-Presidents — George M. Black, Jr., Chairman of Executive Committee, John A. Brockie, Arthur V. Pigott, W. P. Scott.

Treasurer — John S. Kilgour.

Secretary and Executive Director — John H. Yerger.

At a public meeting in May of 1956 a resolution proposing the establishment of a United Fund Corporation was adopted; and on May 16 the organization known as the United Community Fund of Greater Toronto was incorporated.

The membership consists of all those who give one dollar or more through the United Appeal.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the members. This in turn elects the Officers, the Executive and other committees and appoints the permanent staff.

Its basic objectives are:

1. To unite the financial campaigns of properly qualified agencies. (Any recognized welfare agency is eligible to join the Fund.)

United Community Fund of Toronto — continued

2. To promote social welfare through the orderly distribution of funds, and

3. To raise the money.

The seven Red Cross branches in Metropolitan Toronto did not join the United Community Fund as members, but participated as partners for the fund-raising campaign in October. The campaign with the United Community Fund members and the seven Red Cross branches was known as the United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto.

The number of organizations participating in this first United Appeal was 89. This included the previously-mentioned seven branches of Red Cross, the 73 Red Feather Agencies of the Community Chest, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, St. John Ambulance, Boy Scouts, John Howard Society, the Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Sclerosis, Muscular Dystrophy and Epilepsy Associations and the Woodgreen Community Centre.

Its objective was to raise $7,198,511.00. This was 85% more than had ever been raised in a single campaign in Toronto before, and was 20% over the total ever raised by **all** participating agencies in any one year.

United Community Fund of Toronto — continued

October 31 was the campaign deadline and on that date $7,280,450.00, or 101.1% was reached. At year's end $7,314,915.00 was received.

The first Annual Meeting of the United Community Fund is on April 29, 1957.

The Community Chest of Greater Toronto, at a membership meeting on February 6, 1957, surrendered its charter and authorized its officers to transfer its assets to the United Community Fund of Greater Toronto. As a result, all previous agencies of the Community Chest become participating members of the United Community Fund.

WELFARE COUNCIL OF TORONTO AND DISTRICT

Room 910, 100 Adelaide Street West

EMpire 3-4971

OFFICERS

President — Arthur V. Pigott.

Vice-Presidents — W. J. G. Macdiarmid, J. W. Mitchell.

Executive Secretary — Miss Florence L. Philpott.

The Welfare Council of Toronto and District is a voluntary council of public and voluntary

health and welfare social services created for the joint discussion of community problems and the effective co-ordination of efforts to solve these conditions. The Council promotes measures for the raising of standards of social service, and the development of public understanding and support of social and health work. Policies are implemented by a trained professional staff. The Council operates through Planning Divisions in Family and Child Welfare, Recreation and Informal Education, Health, and Old Age, and through Area Planning Councils in a number of suburban municipalities in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Welfare Council maintains the following Central Services: The Information and Referral Department, The Social Service Index and the Volunteer Department.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by Director, Meteorological Branch, 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto; telephone WAlnut 2-2164. For Forecasts, telephone BUtler 6-2166.

Weather Records — continued

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1947	27.3	69.3	47.3	93	0	33.36	68.0
1948	18.9	71.4	47.8	101	–12	28.44	58.9
1949	29.5	73.8	49.7	99	4	24.85	50.5
1950	31.5	68.8	46.7	88	–12	33.69	69.9
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	–4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	–5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	–6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	–9	32.14	49.6
1956	24.8	68.1	46.9	95	–1	33.61	68.3

* Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Seasonal Day Degrees Below 65°F. (September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1946-47	6750	1951-52	6615
1947-48	6933	1952-53	6214
1948-49	6116	1953-54	6336
1949-50	6778	1954-55	6316
1950-51	6413	1955-56	7056

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.
Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Weather Records — continued

Lowest temperature — 26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature — 16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours — 3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours — 20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation — 50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation — 23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall — 123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall — 18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine — 2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine — 1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1956

Mean temperature — 46.9°F. or 0.1° below average.

Precipitation — 33.61 inches or 2.68 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1955-56 — 68.3 inches or 13.7 inches above average.

Sunshine — 1,976 hours or 62 hours below average.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

In the heart of Toronto, just west of the Parliament Buildings, is the University of Toronto, one of the greatest universities of the British Commonwealth.

The academic organization of the University is a blend of the English college system and the American faculty system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial college), and three federated church supported colleges: Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Other divisions of the University are the Faculties of Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry, Music, Graduate Studies, Pharmacy, Law, and Dentistry; Schools of Hygiene, Architecture, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, and Nursing, Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Department of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church). The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, and the Ontario College of Art are affiliated.

The Royal Ontario Museum and the Royal Conservatory of Music are also within the University framework.

The University of Toronto is co-educational. More than a third of its 12,275 students take courses in the Faculty of Arts. The Royal Conservatory of Music teaches 7,500 and the Department of University Extension offers education to more than 16,500 adults annually. Students come from more than 60 countries, and in the School of Graduate Studies students with degrees from 160 universities are enrolled.

From an economic as well as a cultural standpoint the University is one of Canada's most important institutions. The annual budget approximates $19,000,000.00, about two-thirds of which is paid in salaries to over 3,000 employees. Most of this is spent in Toronto on rent, taxes, household expenses and other living costs. The balance of the budget goes for equipment, supplies and other items, and is paid for the most part to industries within the City.

Large sums have been spent with Toronto contractors during the post-war building program financed by the Varsity Appeal, to which the City of Toronto contributed $2,000,000.00. The recent announcement of the expropriation of 26 acres of land west of the present campus

indicates that the building program will continue in order to provide facilities required by the greatly increased student enrolment anticipated within the next few years.

The University has fostered research in many fields. To millions of diabetics "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of insulin which has saved their lives. Research in the engineering fields continues to afford aid to industry and the public services. Evidence of research in the Faculty of Arts is to be found in some 400 publications annually by staff members.

The University of Toronto is spread far beyond the main campus at Queen's Park. The Institute of Aerophysics, financed by a Federal Government grant, is at Downsview Airport, north of the City. Nearby is the Dufferin Division of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, a 145-acre farm with modern laboratory buildings and quarters for animals. Also north is the David Dunlap Observatory, whose 74-inch reflector is the fourth largest in the world.

Gull Lake Survey Camp, with 172 acres and five buildings, is 125 miles north of the campus, and in Haliburton County, 175 miles away, is the University Forest of 17,000 acres, where forestry students do their field work in timber

← *University College, University of Toronto.*

cruising mapping, and silviculture studies and research.

Board of Governors

Chancellor — Samuel Beatty, Ph.D., LL.D.

Chairman — Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman — Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

President — Sidney Earle Smith, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Hon. Herbert Alexander Bruce, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.

Robert Alexander Bryce, B.A.Sc.

Charles Fowler William Burns.

Oakley Hedley Dalgleish.

James Stuart Duncan, C.M.G.

J. Grant Glassco, O.B.E.

Walter Lockhart Gordon, C.B.E., C.A.

Edward Johnson, C.B.E., Mus. Doc., LL.D.

Arthur Joseph Kelly, Q.C., B.A.

Philip Allan Cheyne Ketchum, M.A., B.A., D.Paed., LL.D.

Gilbert A. LaBine, O.B.E.

The Hon. J. Keiller MacKay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D.

His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.
Beverley Matthews, C.B.E., Q.C., B.A.
William Andrew Osborne, B.A.Sc.
Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.
Joseph Taylor Albert Sullivan, M.B.
John Steward Donald Tory, O.B.E., Q.C., B.A., S.J.D.
Harold M. Turner, M.S.
Norman Currie Urquhart, C.B.E.
Orval Douglas Vaughan, B.A.Sc.
William W. Small, B.Com., M.A., Secretary to the Board of Governors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR 1956

ESTIMATED EXPENSE

General:		
Debt Charges, General		$ 4,593,711
Libraries — Public		1,178,006
At Large		3,375,646
Department of Public Welfare		3,206,955
Administrative Departments:		
Audit Dept.	$ 229,479	
City Clerks' Dept.	372,225	
Legal Dept.	217,000	
Mayor's Office	44,000	
Personnel Dept.	63,000	

Estimated Expense — continued

Central Purchasing and Stores Division	217,780	
Real Estate Division	104,000	
Surveying Division	156,600	
Treasury Dept.	687,000	
City Council—General	537,929	
City Council—Grants	223,037	
		2,852,050
Courts:		
General Courts and Inquests	$ 16,430	
Magistrates' Courts	393,923	
		410,353
Operating Departments:		
Department of Buildings		539,000
Department of Parks and Recreation		3,231,313
Fire Department		4,417,494
Health Department		2,622,115
Police Department		7,037,126
Property Department		1,198,260
Street Cleaning Department		5,874,903
Traffic Engineering Division		1,349,850
Works Department		2,283,635
		$44,170,417

Estimated Expense — continued

Special Services (Including Debt Charges:		
Abattoir		$ 496,000
Airports — Island and Malton		85,698
Canadian National Exhibition		657,580
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair		57,570
The Housing Authority of Toronto		738,018
The Parking Authority of Toronto		108,115
Waterworks		4,859,168
		$ 7,002,149
Total Expenditure — City		$51,172,566
Metropolitan General Levy (City's Share)		9,853,650
Total Affecting General Rate		$61,026,216
Education: (Net Amount to be raised by Taxation)		
Board of Education	$12,815,921	
Debt Charges	122,764	
		$12,938,685
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		14,404,760
Separate School Board		1,083,008
Total Affecting School Rates		$28,426,453
Total Expenditure		$89,452,669

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:

Administration of Justice	$ 2,803,975
Licenses	382,000
Taxation Percentages	150,000
Liquor License Fees	250,000
General Rentals	396,600
Toronto Housing Co.	35,280
Sundry	140,750
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1,014,750
Audit Department	38,900
Department of Buildings	289,000
City Clerk's Department	8,000
Traffic Engineering Division	14,000
Department of Public Welfare	2,000
Fire Department	2,000
Health Department	170,625
Legal Department	2,500
Department of Parks and Recreation	87,400
Police Department	75,000
Property Department	36,200
Street Cleaning Department	69,000
Treasury Department	33,865
Works Department	455,735
Surveying Division	6,000
Central Purchasing and Stores Division	65,000
Total — General Revenue	$ 6,528,580

Estimated Revenue — continued

Special Services:	
Abattoir — Municipal	$ 580,000
Canadian National Exhibition	276,947
The Housing Authority of Toronto	264,126
The Parking Authority of Toronto	108,115
Waterworks	4,833,812
Total—Special Services Revenue	$ 6,063,000
Metropolitan Corporation — Recoveries: contra to —	
General Expenditures	$ 2,173,419
Waterworks Expenditures	25,356
	$ 2,198,775
Total — Revenue Other Than Taxation	$14,790,355
Province of Ontario:	
Highways Subsidy — (Maintenance Account)	$ 389,667
Grant re Fire Protection Service	39,251
Grant re Police Protection Service	66,108
Surplus brought forward from 1955	1,237,656
	$16,523,037
Taxation (Net)	72,929,632
Total Revenue	$89,452,669

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1947-1957

Year	Population	(a) Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(b) General and Education Tax Levy		
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	Year
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1947	695,302	977,996,375	1,407	26.70	11.40	38.10	35,441,018	50.97	1947
1948	670,035	998,616,897	1,490	26.60	11.90	38.50	36,555,374	54.56	1948
1949	673,104	1,370,730,908	2,036	20.60	9.90	30.50	40,939,991	60.82	1949
1950	667,487	1,385,547,612	2,076	22.75	10.55	33.30	44,709,035	66.98	1950
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	681,857	1,543,974,668	2,264	28.20	16.55	44.75	67,987,487	99.71	1955
1956	643,791	(c) 1,583,337,655	2,459	29.10	18.15	47.25	(c) 73,340,662	113.92	1956
1957	(c) 644,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1957

(a) Before graded allowances on dwellings.

(b) Exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements. Includes taxes levied on assessments made under Section 51 of The Assessment Act.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Figures not available (as of February 15, 1957).

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT, DECEMBER 31st, 1956

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, Etc.	Net Debt
General:	$	$	$
City Building	969,540.77	19,806.45	949,734.32
Civic Square	2,735,829.02	38,238.85	2,697,590.17
Fire Protection	299,252.98	----------	299,252.98
Garbage Disposal	2,221,882.23	----------	2,221,882.23
Highways — In City	5,178,102.15	137,725.48	5,040,376.67
Outside City	218,770.72	----------	218,770.72
Hospitals Building Grants	225,000.00	----------	225,000.00
Libraries — Public	699,000.00	----------	699,000.00
Local Improvements — City's Share	929,199.89	----------	929,199.89
Miscellaneous	2,681,809.91	26,633.16	2,655,176.75
Parks and Recreation	4,217,232.93	53,566.92	4,163,666.01
Pension Plan — Civic Employees	3,532,000.00	----------	3,532,000.00
Police Stations	407,773.53	----------	407,773.53
Redevelopment	1,039,000.00	----------	1,039,000.00
Sewerage System	2,449,566.13	71,364.85	2,378,201.28
	27,803,960.26	347,335.71	27,456,624.55
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	----------	+181,000.00	—181,000.00
Total	27,803,960.26	528,335.71	27,275,624.55

Summary of Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1956 — continued

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, Etc.	Net Debt
	$	$	$
Education:			
Schools — Public	2,735,995.81	19,769.48	2,716,226.33
Secondary	1,188,094.66	18,367.96	1,169,726.70
Total	3,924,090.47	38,137.44	3,885,953.03
Total General and Education	31,728,050.73	566,473.15	31,161,577.58
Revenue-Producing and Specially Rated Debt:			
Abattoir	134,000.00	----------	134,000.00
Airports — Municipal	177,000.00	----------	177,000.00
C.N.E. Buildings	6,140,653.49	80,106.23	6,060,547.26
Housing Authority of Toronto	11,520,000.00	32,480.19	11,487,519.81
Local Improvements—Ratepayers' Share	1,460,302.92	----------	1,460,302.92
Parking Authority of Toronto	1,803,105.12	----------	1,803,105.12
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	7,551,000.00	----------	7,551,000.00
Waterworks	310,206.89	----------	310,206.89
	29,096,268.42	112,586.42	28,983,682.00
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	----------	+272,374.07	—272,374.07
Total	29,096,268.42	384,960.49	28,711,307.93
Grand Total	60,824,319.15	951,433.64	59,872,885.51

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: 65 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $2.00 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $1.15 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $2.00 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $1.15 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

	Dwelling House	Other
Basins — Each	$1.25	$2.50
Baths — Each	1.25	2.50
Shower Baths — Not attached to bath-tub, each	1.25	2.50
Sinks — Each	1.25	2.50
Urinals:		
Self-acting, each	1.50	3.00
Not self-acting, each	6.25	12.50
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	2.50	4.00
Not self-acting, each	6.50	13.00
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	1.25	2.50
For single or additional tub, each	.75	1.25

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 15¾ cents per 1,000 gallons with a reduction to 14½ cents per 1,000 gallons for consumption in excess of 50,000,000 gallons in each quarter year, with a further reduction to 13¾ cents for consumption in excess of 75,000,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $2.50 per quarter year.

All bills computed according to the foregoing rates are subject to a surcharge of 25% on and after April 1st, 1957.

Discount

A discount of 10% is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis, but there are restricted hours for use.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $5.00, and shall become due in each year on the first day

of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

On and after January 1, 1957, licenses, with the undernoted exceptions, will be issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission. For information as to the procedure to be followed and for application forms and schedule of fees apply at the Metropolitan Licensing Commission Office either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East or Room 105, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, will continue to receive applications for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto. Applica-

tions for lodging house licenses should be submitted to the Health Department, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Bicycle or Tricycle Livery	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st
Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard Second Hand Dealer	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East, or Room 105, City Hall.

TAXICAB TARIFFS

Extracts from By-Law No. 1 of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission

TARIFF "A"

BY DISTANCE

One to Four Passengers:

For the first one-third mile or part thereof	$ .30
For each additional one-third mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

BY THE HOUR

	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$3.00
For each additional 15 minutes	.75
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk	.20

Hand Baggage free if carried inside vehicle.

CHILDREN

Children in charge of an adult:

Under the age of eight years ..... Free
Over eight years and under twelve years of age ..... Half Fare
Over twelve years of age ..... Full Fare

SIGHTSEEING COACH OR OMNIBUS

For each passenger, per hour:

Not less than $0.50
Not more than $1.00

AMBULANCE

For any journey within the City between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m. following $12.00
For any journey within the City at any other time than the above 15.00

FUNERAL HEARSE

Funeral Hearse $19.00

HOTEL OMNIBUS

For each passenger ..... $ .25

TARIFF "B"

DRIVE-SELF CAB RATES

Minimum Rates

Upon an hourly basis:

(1) For light imported automobiles and domestic automobiles of comparable size (herein

called light automobiles) — 85 cents for each hour and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For automobiles other than the above (herein called heavy automobiles) — $1.00 for each hour and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis of twenty-four hours:

(1) For light automobiles — $5.00 per day and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles — $6.00 per day and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis up to and including 4 weeks:

(1) For light automobiles — $30.00 per week and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles — $35.00 per week and in addition 8 cents for each mile.

For periods over 4 weeks — as agreed upon between owner and hirer.

TARIFF "C"

Rates for Livery Vehicles:

For each 15 minutes or part thereof $1.00

Minimum charge per trip 2.00

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
DECEMBER, 1956

Altitude —	
At Yonge and Wellington Streets, above the mean sea level at New York Harbour	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario	246.8 ft.
Above lake level	21.2 ft.
Area —	
Land — square miles	34.96
Water — square miles	5.67
Assessment — (see Taxation)	
Buildings —	
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1956	$87,472,264.00
Number of permits issued	7,512
Number of buildings and structures erected	7,591

(Additional Building Statistics, see pages 100-101)

Canadian National Exhibition —	
Attendance — 1956	2,832,500
Record all time One Day Attendance 1956	310,000
Value of buildings and plant (approx.)	$50,000,000.00
Dates 1957 — August 23rd to September 7th, incl. (excluding Sundays)	

City Hall —

Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

(Clearing House Statistics, see page 199)

Election Data —

Number of electors	331,560
Number who voted December 3rd, 1956	98,308 (29.6%)

(See page 62 for Additional Election Data)

Employees —

Fire Department	944
Other Departments (permanent and temporary)	4,570
Total	5,514

(Fire Data, see page 123)

Harbour —

Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1956	5,191
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	5,486,912
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	910

History of City —

French Fortified Post — 1750.
First British Post — 1793.
Incorporated as City — March 6th, 1834.

Homes (1956) —

Occupied by owners	92,030
Occupied by tenants	15,890
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable	1,316
	109,236

	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses (1079)	22,165	
Apartments over stores	12,747	
Duplexes, triplexes	13,556	
		48,468
Grand total, number of living units		157,704

Housing —

Regent Park Housing Project:

Number of Units completed	1,241
*Number under construction	48
Total number of new units	1,289
Number to be completed in 1957	48

* Will be ready for occupancy by March 15, 1957.

Regent Park Housing Project — continued	
Land — Net cost to the City of Toronto	$ 1,600,000.00
Construction — Net cost to Authority	$11,700,000.00
Estimated Net Total Cost	$13,300,000.00
Emergency Housing (as at February 11, 1957) —	
Long Branch Staff House	88
Halliday Houses	71
Wartime Houses	117
	276 units
Licenses Issued during 1956 —	Number
Moving picture theatres	86
Dogs	23,295
Bicycles (Licensing By-law repealed February 14, 1957)	14,658
Public Halls	98
Parking and Stopping —	
Number of curb parking meters	4,283
Meter revenue 1956	$420,174
*Rush Rour Routes:	
A.M. No Parking	140 miles
A.M. No Stopping	127 miles
P.M. No Parking	144 miles
P.M. No Stopping	137 miles

* Miles of curb mileage.

Number of Municipal Carparks operated by Parking Authority	34
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1956	2,826,168

Parks and Playgrounds —

Equipped Playgrounds (including 24 wading pools)	123
Baseball Fields	74
Cricket Fields	10
Football Fields	38
Horseshoe Pitches (17 courts)	3
Tennis Courts	186
Bowling Greens	29
Skating Rinks (Natural)	58
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	23
Skating and Hockey Rinks:	
(Artificial outdoor)	10
(Artificial indoor)	2
Bathing Stations	4
Boating Stations	2
Fieldhouses	55
Running Tracks	3
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)	77
Aquatic Courses	1
Swimming Pools — Outdoor	1
Attendance — 1956	80,696
Taught to Swim — 1956	288

Parks and Playgrounds — continued

Swimming Pools — Indoor		1
Registration — 1956	6,920	
Attendance — 1956	121,106	
Taught to Swim — 1956	2,818	
Acreage (land and water)		1,831.48
Park Areas (total number)		136
Summer Playgrounds		123
Number located on Park Areas	42	
Number located on School Areas	57	
Wading Pools in Parks	24	
Winter Playgrounds		72
Number located in School Buildings	64	
Number located in Park Centres	6	
Others	2	
Registered Attendance (Children) Winter - Summer		67,800
Total Attendance		2,133,021
Community Centres		27
Number located in School Buildings	26	
Registration	12,453	
Total Attendance	231,262	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		24
Total Registration	5,715	
Total Attendance	48,010	

Handy Facts about Toronto — continued

Parks and Playgrounds — continued		
Trees on Street —		
Number Removed in 1956		2,225
Number Pruned in 1956		27,900
Number Planted in 1956		3,200
City Streets	2,600	
Parks	600	
Police —		
Number apprehended or summoned:		
Criminal and General		35,629
Traffic		591,094
Total		626,723
Accidental Deaths — Traffic		73
Accidental Deaths — Other Causes		87
Number of Inquests		66
Number of Lost Children		563
Number of Licenses Issued		46,656
Revenue therefrom		$333,934.10
Population		643,791
Postal Revenue, etc. —		
Total from Greater Toronto area in 1956 exceeds		$31,754,077.80
Average number of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds		6,000,000 pieces
Refuse Collection and Disposal —		
Ashes, garbage and rubbish exceeds		500,000 tons

Number of buildings from which collections are effected	136,000
Number of collection calls per annum	14,100,000
Cost per collection per building	20¢
Cost per capita	$4.20

Regent Park Housing Project — *(see Housing)*

Schools —

METROPOLITAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS

Number of schools	57
Number of teachers	750
Average daily attendance	28,786

Street Lights —

Number of lights, public streets and parks	30,973

Sewers —

Total mileage — (Combined sanitary and storm)	702.84
Storm	83.33

Streets, etc., Mileage —

Street (miles)	490.721	(paved	480.037)
Lanes (miles)	156.145	(paved	66.776)
Sidewalks (miles)	937.321		

91.370 miles of streets are Metro roads.

Taxation and Assessments —

(Subject to adjustment for tax purposes)	
Total assessment real property	$1,370,646,971
Total business assessment	268,689,898
Grand Total	$1,639,336,869
Total assessed value of exempt properties	$ 279,735,265 (not incl. above)
Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law	$ 60,463,093 (Included in total assessment above.)

Tax Rates not available at date of issue of Handbook

Telephones —

Number in City exchanges, December 31st, 1956	468,364
Number in local calling area	644,405
Daily local calls, 1956	3,810,000
Daily outgoing long distance calls, 1956 (average business day)	71,300
Number of exchanges, local calling area	70
Number of employees	9,700
Number of vehicles	875

Toronto Stock Exchange —

Total sales, 1956 — Number of shares	1,353,330,464
Total sales value	$2,510,751,759

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System) —

Total passengers carried in 1956	303,818,474
Total miles operated	46,200,603
Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	881
Trolley coaches	140
Motor buses and coaches	744
Subway cars	140
Miles of route:	
Street car tracks	209.0
Trolley coach	22.9
Motor bus	224.5
Subway track	13.3
Number of employees	5,665

Traffic Control —
(see also Parking)

Number of automatic signals	299
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,180
Number of street name signs	11,578
Number of flashing signals (overhead)	27
Number of interconnected traffic signals	192
Flashing Signals (Pole Mounted)	45
One-Way Streets (Miles)	90
Yield Signs — 18 locations	36

Handy Facts about Toronto — continued

University of Toronto —

Enrolment	12,275
Teaching staff (approx.)	1,600

Vital Statistics (Toronto residents) —

Deaths — all ages, 1956	7,033
Crude rate per 1,000 population	10.2
Average age of death — all ages	64.6
Excluding 0-4 years	68.2
Infants 0-1 years	368
Rate per 1,000 births	24.7
Maternal	6
Rate per 1,000 births	0.4
Tuberculosis	40
Rate per 100,000 population	6.2

Diphtheria — Cases, 0; Deaths, Nil.
Typhoid Fever — Cases, 12; Deaths, Nil.
Scarlet Fever — Cases, 1,289; Deaths, Nil.
Whooping Cough — Cases, 106; Deaths, Nil.
Poliomyelitis — Cases, 8; Deaths, Nil.

Births —

Residents	14,889
Rate per 1,000 population	23.0

Water —

Consumed in City (Imp. gal.)	35,919,036,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)	153
Meters, number in service	8,977

Handy Facts about Toronto — continued

Miles of mains — domestic	671.185
High Pressure Fire System	17.431
Hydrants, number (including high pressure fire systems)	8,611

Weather Records *(see pages 216-217)*.

Casa Loma, Toronto

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

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KEY

(C) appointed by City Council.

(BC) appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.

(B) appointed by Board of Control.

(BE) appointed by Board of Education.

(D) appointed by Dominion Government.

(DD) appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.

(E) Representatives of Employees.

(H) appointed by Heads of Departments.

(O) appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Date after Names — *End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1957-1958

NAME First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.
Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall EM. 6-8411

Controllers

NEWMAN, Mrs. Jean D.
(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control, and President of Council)
Board of Control Office,
Room 208, City Hall EM. 6-8411

BRAND, Ford G.
Room 208, City Hall EM. 6-8411
114 Park Home Avenue, Willowdale

ALLEN, Wm. R.
62 Richmond St. W. EM. 6-9254
40 Ridge Drive MO. 9482

CORNISH, F. Joseph, Q.C.
372 Bay Street EM. 3-6406
52 Inglewood Drive HU. 9-2420

City Council — continued

Aldermen

Ward		
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.	
	445 Danforth Avenue	HO. 3-0980
	48 Jackman Avenue	HO. 3-9002
1	BEAVIS, Fred	
	12 Lewis Street	HO. 5-0735
	1041 Logan Avenue	HO. 5-7488
2	DENNISON, Wm.	
	553 Sherbourne Street	WA. 1-3434
	23 Pricefield Road	WA. 1-5253
2	BIRCHARD, Mrs. May	
	110 Wellesley Crescent (Apt. 302)	WA. 1-6176
3	PARRY, Ross D.	
	97 Avenue Road	WA. 2-3140
	22 Delisle Avenue	WA. 1-2622
3	MacVICAR, John A.	
	80 Richmond Street West	EM. 8-6613
	3 Ava Road	HU. 9-0603
4	ORLIFFE, Herbert, Q.C.	
	62 Richmond Street West	EM. 3-7721
	101 Hillsdale Avenue West	HU. 9-2862
4	CHAMBERS, Francis, Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1922
	4 Wychwood Park	LE. 3-0238

5	GIVENS, Philip G.	
	229 Yonge Street	EM. 6-5889
	76 Caribou Avenue	OR. 1809
5	MENZIES, Harold	
	869 Bloor Street West	LE. 6-4532
	867A Bloor Street West	LE. 4-1037
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	83 St. Clair Avenue West (Apt. 601)	WA. 1-3551
6	CLIFTON, W. Frank	
	717 Eglinton Avenue West	OR. 5719
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505
7	KUCHEREPA, John W., M.D.	
	268 High Park Avenue	RO. 2-3453
8	SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.	
	2094 Danforth Avenue	OX. 4-4400
	16 Briar Dale Boulevard	OX. 4-9162
8	CRANHAM, Albert G.	
	47 Yonge Street	LE. 3-9438
	47 Linnsmore Crescent	HO. 6-0720
9	NASH, Frank L.	
	57 Queen Street West	EM. 3-3901
	97 Mildenhall Road	MO. 4575

9 OSTRANDER, Kenneth M.
2485 Yonge Street MA. 0375
175 St. Leonards Avenue MO. 7580

CITY COUNCIL — Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL — Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.00 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex-officio a member of all Committees and Local Board of Health

Committee on Works

Ald. Kucherepa, Chr.		Alderman	Nash
Controller	Newman	"	Orliffe
Alderman	Birchard	"	Robinson
"	Givens	"	Summerville
"	MacVicar	"	Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Property

Ald. Chambers, Chr.		Alderman	Davidson
Controller	Cornish	"	Dennison
Alderman	Beavis	"	Menzies
"	Clifton	"	Ostrander
"	Cranham	"	Parry

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Traffic and Legislation

Ald. Givens, Chr.		Alderman	Kucherepa
Controller	Allen	"	Nash
Alderman	Birchard	"	Parry
"	Chambers	"	Summerville
"	Clifton	"	Waters

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare

Ald. Robinson,	Chr.	Alderman	Davidson
Controller	Newman	"	Dennison
Alderman	Beavis	"	MacVicar
"	Chambers	"	Menzies
"	Cranham	"	Ostrander

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting)
11.00 a.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Ald. Cranham,	Chr.	Alderman	MacVicar
Controller	Brand	"	Menzies
Alderman	Beavis	"	Orliffe
"	Davidson	"	Ostrander
"	Dennison	"	Robinson

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting)
2.15 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Ald. Dennison,	Chr.	His Worship the Mayor	
Alderman	Menzies	(ex officio)	
"	Kucherepa, M.D.	Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)	

Dr. C. C. Goldring, D.Paed., 155 College Street, EM. 8-7661.

Dr. J. W. Ross, 2A Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-1629.

Meets Tuesday (week of Council Meeting)
11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

Advisory Personnel Committee

(B) **Con. Cornish,** Chr.
(E) T. Hancock
(E) J. Hutchison
(E) Wm. T. Sanders
(H) Commissioner of Street Cleaning
(H) City Clerk
(H) City Treasurer

Secretary at Office of Director of Personnel

Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Kucherepa,** Chr.
(E) J. Hutchison
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) K. Hancock

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-58), Chr.

George A. Lister (12-59)
W. Frank Holden (12-57)
Earl L. Sheppard (12-58)
Paul McLaughlin (12-58)

Secretary — Howard Garnett, Room 15, City Hall.

Conference Re Allocation of Space in City Hall and Other Civic Buildings

(B) **Con. Brand,** Chr.
(B) Controller Cornish
(B) Controller Allen
(B) Controller Newman

Secretary at Office of City Clerk

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **C. J. Woolsey,** Chr. (5-59)

(BC) Con. Jean D. Newman (5-59)

(BC) William C. Dies, Vice-Chr. (5-59)

(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-59)

(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin (5-59)

Executive Secretary — F. H. Cormack, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

General Manager — F. E. Dearlove, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-58)

Alfred Ward (6-58)

John F. Ellis (6-58)

General Manager, John R. Walker.

Office — 414 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411, Local 581.

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **J. P. Maher,** Chr. (12-58)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Vice-Chr.

(BC) E. R. Lockyer (12-58)

(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-59)

(BC) W. H. Clark (12-57)

(BC) Mrs. Mary Temple (12-59)

(BC) Stuart Philpott (12-59)

Controller F. J. Cornish (substitute for Mayor)

(BC) C. J. Woolsey (12-57)

Director and Secretary-Treasurer — M. B. M. Lawson, 2nd Floor, Manning Chambers, 414 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411.

Toronto Civic Historical Committee

J. C. Boylen, [redacted]
Con. Ford G. Brand
H. R. Alley
T. Wilbur Best
H. C. Campbell
Hamilton Cassels
Mrs. E. C. Guillet
John Gray
F. C. Hamilton
L. B. Jackes
Lorne Pierce
T. A. Reed
C. H. J. Snider
Leslie H. Saunders **Chr.**
Philip Torno
W. S. Wallace
E. L. Weaver, Q.C.
Chairman, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Secretary-Director — J. A. McGinnis.

Office — Old Fort York, EM. 6-6127.

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. F. Joseph Cornish,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) William Sanders
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh, Chief of Fire Department

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 William Lang, 47 Riverdale Ave.
Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.

2 B. Michael Grayson, Room 602, 330 Bay St.
Charles M. Edwards, 1 Dunbar Road.

3 Edward M. Davidson, 85 Duggan Ave.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 95 Lawton Blvd., Apt. 402.

4 **J. Sydney Midanik,** Chr., 336 Walmer Road.
Percy G. Might, 231 Spadina Road.

5 Louis S. Lockhart, 652A College Street.
Edward R. Lockyer, 508 Dupont St.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
M. D. Morton, 19 Rowland St.

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Road.
Mrs. Mary Temple, 264 Kennedy Ave.

8 Gordon F. Ferguson, 103 Wineva Ave.
Thomas A. Wardle, 67 Rivercourt Blvd.

9 Miss Margaret E. Perney, Q.C., 89 Brookdale Ave.
Roy C. Sharpe, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

Thomas E. McDonnell Lawrence Hynes

C. H. R. Fuller, Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer.

C. C. Goldring, Director of Education.

D. Hillis Osborne, Q.C., Solicitor.

Administration Building — 155 College St., EM. 8-7661.

Board of Trade

A. J. Little, President
J. F. Ellis, 1st Vice-President
G. H. Sheppard, 2nd Vice-President
R. H. Metcalfe, Honorary Treasurer
David M. Woods, Immediate Past President

COUNCIL
(Board of Trade)

J. P. Anderson
George M. Black, Jr.
R. J. Blacker
G. Allan Burton
T. J. Emmert
J. H. Fraine
R. F. Heal
Sydney Hermant
F. H. Marani
G. A. Marshall
B. E. Mercer
Thos. G. McCormack
H. T. O'Neill
Chas. H. Poole
Alex Rennie
O. W. Titus

W. H. Kyle
Clifton H. Lane, Q.C.
W. E. Williams

General Manager — J. W. Wakelin
Secretary — G. H. Stanford

Offices — Mezzanine Floor, King Edward Hotel, EM. 4-9161.

Bureau of Municipal Research

Courtland Elliott, President
R. C. Berkinshaw, Vice-Pres.
A. H. Lemmon, Vice-Pres.
H. K. Macintosh, Hon. Treasurer
Lewis A. Winter, Dep. Hon. Treasurer
D. W. Lang, Q.C. Imm. Past President

Director and Secretary — Eric Hardy

Office — 32 Isabella Street, WA. 4-9717

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

J. N. T. Bulman, President

H. V. Lush, 1st Vice-President
Ian F, McRae, 2nd Vice-President

General Manager — J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.
General Secretary — E. G. Reburn

Offices — 67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261

Ontario Division — J. R. McMurrich, Chairman; G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Toronto Branch — N. E. Russell, Chairman; G. C. Bernard, Manager.

Canadian National Exhibition

Wm. A. Harris, Hon. President
Fred T. Walsh, President
Harry I. Price, 1st Vice-President
W. P. Freyseng, 2nd Vice-President

LIFE DIRECTORS

Wm. A. Harris
J. A. Scythes
Col. K. R. Marshall
R. C. Berkinshaw
J. A. Northey

HONORARY LIFE DIRECTORS

John Westren
Dr. R. M. Jenkins
A. A. Macdonald

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SEC. "A" (CITY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPALITY)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

Con. F. G. Brand
W. H. Bosley
Ald. W. Frank Clifton
Con. F. J. Cornish
Ald. W. C. Davidson
F. G. Gardiner
W. B. Lewis
Ald. Herbert Orliffe
Ald. Donald D. Summerville
Ald. Kenneth Waters

SEC. "B" (GENERAL MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS SECTION)

Thos. E. Boyce
W. P. Freyseng
H. H. Lawson
A. F. MacArthur
G. H. Sheppard
T. A. Rice
F. G. Rolph
H. M. Turner
F. T. Walsh
Col. Mackenzie Waters

SEC. "C" (AGRICULTURAL SECTION)

Percy Bone
John Bull
J. Elliot Cottrelle
Kenneth E. Deacon
Jack Fraser
J. M. Fraser
Dr. C. D. Graham
Wm. A. Harris
George C. Hendrie
Harry I. Price
George Rodanz

General Manager — H. E. McCallum.

Secretary — R. J. Dixon.

General Offices — Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Lt.-Col. Stuart C. Bate, Honorary President
C. F. W. Burns, President
J. H. Crang, Vice-President

Geo. T. Bell
S. G. Bennett
John Bull
Edgar G. Burton
Hon. G. Peter Campbell
E. M. Carroll
F. C. Fletcher
Ross Gillespie
J. Grant Glassco
John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
George Rodanz
O. D. Vaughan
F. C. Wallace
Trumbell Warren
W. P. Watson

General Manager — C. S. McKee.

Secretary — James R. Johnston.

Offices — Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ravina Gardens Arena and Lands Board of Management

William A. Bothwell — J. D. McCormack
Roy J. Brown — Ald. May Robinson
R. W. Chisholm — Allen H. Secord
Ald. Wm. C. Davidson, Q.C.
Secretary — 50 Rowland Avenue.

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Cranham (12-57) (C) E. Robertson (12-57)
(C) D. MacGregor (12-57) (C) E. Upper (12-57)

Ald. Summerville and Messrs. Ross Lipsett and Wallace Scott appointed to act in an advisory capacity only.

Toronto Convention and Tourist Association Inc.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Honorary President
E. J. Shipp, Pres. — Frank Scammell, Vice-Pres.
A. P. MacKinnon, Vice-Pres.
General Manager — E. B. Sharpless.
Office — Room 509, 30 Bloor St. W., WA. 3-9874-5.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **W. H. Bosley,** Chairman (6-57)
(D) Wm. A. Bennett — (BC) Wm. Jenoves (6-57)
(BC) Geo. A. Wilson (6-57) (DD) F. D. Tolchard

General Manager — E. B. Griffith.
Harbour Master — H. J. Snelgrove.
Comptroller — D. Weir.
Offices — 60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., President

City Council Representative — Alderman Ostrander

General Manager — Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley St. W., WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** Chairman (10-58)
(O) John McMechan, Vice-Chairman
Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor

General Manager — H. J. MacTavish.

Assistant General Manager and Secretary — J. S. McGregor.

Offices — 14 Carlton Street, EM. 3-2261.

Toronto Industrial Commission, Metropolitan

C. L. Burton, Honorary President
R. C. Berkinshaw, President

Vice-Presidents:

E. G. Burton Wm. Park N. P. Petersen

Other Directors:

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

G. M. Grant
H. J. MacTavish
H. E. McCallum
J. A. Northey
J. A. Scythes
G. H. Sheppard
F. D. Tolchard
C. A. Walton
G. P. Wilbur

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager — W. A. Willson.

Offices — Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

Toronto Public Library Board

(C) **Mrs. John W. Falkner,** Chairman (12-59)

(C) Controller Jean Newman

John M. Bennett

John E. Corcoran, Q.C.

Hon. Mr. Justice J. Maurice King

Mrs. H. E. McCullagh

Mrs. Peter Sandiford

(C) Albert Taylor (12-58)

(C) Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells (12-57)

Chief Librarian — Henry C. Campbell.

Secretary-Treasurer — Newman F. Mallon.

Offices — Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets, WA. 2-1151.

Toronto and District Traffic Conference

H. H. Bishop, Chairman

J. C. Angus
H. R. Burton
Samuel Cass
Mayor Harry Clark
S. G. Davis
Clement Edwards
W. E. Ewens
C. B. Gibson
Ald. P. G. Givens
J. O. Goodman
W. B. Hastings
W. F. Irvin
Deputy Chief R. Kerr
Charles LaFerle
E. K. MacKay
P. A. McBride
H. W. Tate
J. R. Walker

Secretary — c/o Toronto Board of Trade, King Edward Hotel, Toronto 1.

Toronto Traffic Safety Council

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor, Chairman

Con. F. Joseph Cornish, Q.C., Vice-Chr.
H. R. Burton
H. Cassells
H. E. Cavell
W. Cockburn
Mrs. F. Jonas
Deputy Chief R. Kerr
W. B. Reynolds
R. A. Stapells
F. T. Walsh

Director — Charles F. Pearsall, 1170 Bay Street, WA. 4-8776.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1957

ART GALLERY — Aldermen Clifton, Cranham, Davidson, Orliffe and Ostrander.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH—Aldermen Ostrander and Robinson.

DON VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY — Aldermen Beavis, Cranham, Dennison, Parry and Mrs. George Klinck.

HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA, COUNCIL OF — Controllers Cornish and Allen.

HUMBER VALLEY CONSERVATION AUTHORITY— Controller Cornish, Aldermen Davidson, Kucherepa, Menzies and Robinson.

LAUGHLEN LODGE — Aldermen Birchard, Dennison and Robinson.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL — Aldermen Givens and Orliffe

NORTH TORONTO COMMUNITY CORPORATION — Controller Newman and Aldermen Nash and Ostrander.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES — Alderman Beavis.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL — Controller Newman and Alderman Clifton.

Representatives of City Council on Hospital and Other Boards — continued

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL — Alderman Kucherepa.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL — Controller Allen and Alderman MacVicar.

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Summerville and Waters.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL — Aldermen Davidson, Menzies, Nash, Parry and Robinson.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL — Aldermen Givens and Orliffe.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE — Board of Directors of — Controller Cornish and Aldermen Beavis and Waters.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL — Alderman Birchard.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Head of Department *Deputy*

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall. EM. 6-8411

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.,
Mayor.

Executive Assistant
F. C. Hamilton,
24 Heddington Ave.,
HU. 9-8116

Assessment

(See Metropolitan Toronto, page 286)

Audit

Room 303, City Hall

EM. 6-8411 and EM. 3-6745

R. A. Stephenson,
City Auditor,
122 Mavety Street,
RO. 9-7927.

J. F. H. Connor,
57 Tower Drive,
Scarborough,
PL. 5-2933.

Buildings

11th Floor, City Hall Annex

465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411

F. E. Wellwood,
196 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne,
29 Ashgrove Place,
Don Mills,
HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. A. Weale,
City Clerk,
10 Fairmar Ave.,
BE. 3-6033.

C. E. Norris,
6 Preston Place,
HU. 9-4629.

Secretary to Board of Control —
Seely W. Eakins,
144 Barton Avenue,
LE. 2-5857.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide St. W. EM. 3-3579.
Enquiry EM. 3-2138
Alarms of fire EM. 3-2133

Leonard Leigh,
Chief, Fire Dept.,
11 Douglas Avenue,
MO. 8580.

F. Coakwell,
39 Douglas Avenue,
HU. 9-7552.

Health

City Hall Annex
465 Bay Street. EM. 6-6481.
City Ambulance. EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. L. A. Pequegnat,
Med. Off. of Health,
1211 Avenue Road,
Apt. 2,
HU. 9-8223.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd,
84 Colin Avenue,
HU. 9-1378.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Wallace G. Angus, Q.C.,
City Solicitor,
127 Highbourne Road,
HU. 9-9122.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C.,
279 Glengrove
Ave. W.,
H. 9-2240.

Corporation Counsel —
F. A. A. Campbell, Q.C.
278 Lytton Blvd.,
HU. 8-0268.

Municipal Abattoir

Foot of Tecumseth Street. EM. 8-6169.

Earl E. Hunt, Comm., 2 Norlington Drive,
Willowdale
HI. 4-8820

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell,
Commissioner,
111 Prennan Avenue,
BE. 1-6471.

W. W. Jones,
28 Rockingham Dr.,
BE. 1-5928.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, Director, 88 Ferris Road

Property

Room 14, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

J. H. Woods,
Commissioner,
149 Hillhurst Blvd.,
HU. 9-1573.

Harry H. Rogers,
470 Castlefield Ave.,
MA. 1367.

Public Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street. EM. 8-1081.

Howard S. Rupert, Comm., 160 Cortleigh Blvd.,
HU. 8-9116.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Herbert M. Moore, Director, 6 Bracken Ave.,
OX. 1-2323.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

David Alexander, Director, 324 Cranbrooke Ave.,
RE. 2617

Street Cleaning

Ground Floor, West Corridor, City Registry Office Building, 90 Albert Street. EM. 4-6143.

Harold D. Bradley,
Commissioner,
240 Oriole Parkway,
MA. 7201.

Grant E. Taylor,
21 Coldstream Ave.,
HU. 8-2507.

Surveying Division

10th Floor, City Hall Annex. EM. 6-8411.

A. Douglas Ford, City Surveyor, 78 Heathcote Ave., Willowdale, HI. 7-7420

Traffic Division

5th Floor Manning Chambers, 72 Queen Street West. EM. 6-8411.

H. R. Burton, City Traffic Engineer,
56 Langmuir Cres.,
RO. 7-6413.

Treasury

Room 104, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Ross R. Gillespie,
City Treasurer,
118 Montgomery Ave.,
HU. 8-9757.

W. M. Campbell,
39 Panmure Cres.,
AM. 7-6940.

Works

Room 10, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

Davison Sutherland, Deputy City Engineer,
175 Roxborough Drive,
WA. 1-5234.

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar — Room 219, City Hall

C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Ave., HO. 5-3045.

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street. EM. 3-5670

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George St., WA. 2-1200.

Secretary — Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Ave., Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall, EM. 6-8411. 377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell, 15 Ormsby Crescent, OR. 5544.

Egerton Lovering, 421 Glencairn Ave., OR. 6842.

Samuel Factor, 493 Spadina Road, MO. 2222.

Alfred H. Young, 2837 Yonge Street, HU. 1-2315.

H. J. M. Donley, 2 Caribou Avenue, RE. 5736.

Frank Denton, 16 Killarney Road, HU. 9-5621.

J. Ambrose Shea, 46 Castle Knock Road, MA. 2972.

Frank G. J. McDonagh, 69 Cheritan Avenue, MO. 1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae, 211 Forest Hill Road, HU. 1-2540.

Judges' Secretary —
Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Ave., OX. 1-8153.
Office — EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.
J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.
Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd., HU. 8-8282.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.
William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King St., Oakville, Telephone VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 103 Gordon Road, Willowdale, BA. 5-6433.

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

William H. Langdon, 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

J. A. Hoolihan, 18 Pleasant Blvd., Willowdale, BA. 5-2559.

J. Bowman Galbraith, 2199 Harcourt Cres., Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

G. W. Ecclestone, 79 Northdale Road, Willowdale, HI. 4-4718.

Stanton B. Hogg, 7 Moccasin Trail, Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-4854.

L. K. Graburn, 52 Gwendolyn Cres., Willowdale, BA. 5-5952.

Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto

311 Jarvis Street. EM. 6-8631.

Judge

V. Lorne Stewart, 33 Ben Machree Drive, Port Credit, CR. 8-8156.

Deputy Judges

John G. Grudeff — Norman K. Bennett
Douglas Webster — Harold Shaw

J. H. Rose, Clerk

Director of Court Clinic

Dr. J. D. Atcheson

First Division Court

Room 316, City Hall

Clerk — Mrs. E. Flett, 58 Clifton Road, HU. 9-2740.

Deputies — Mrs. Marguerite Smith
Miss June Cardwell

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall, East Corridor. EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Blvd., BE. 1-5309.

Magistrates

F. W. Bartrem, Q.C., 54 DeVere Gardens, MA. 6708.

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

N. A. Gianelli, 208 Balmoral Avenue, WA. 3-5156.

Frederick C. Gullen, Q.C., 38 Avoca Avenue, WA. 3-9656.

R. P. Locke, Q.C., 1201 Avenue Road, HU. 9-7331.

O. M. Martin, 728 O'Connor Drive, OX. 1-9827.

Walter W. McKeown, Q.C., 24 Brendan Road, MA. 9952.

John L. Prentice, Q.C., 113 Heddington Avenue, OR. 1855.

Charles A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, 38 Prince Arthur Avenue, WA. 3-6917.

Assistant Registrar, Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall. EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 8 The Maples, Bain Avenue, HO. 1-1335.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114 City Hall.
EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

J. D. Conover, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 224 St. George Street, WA. 3-9444.
D. J. Ogle, 156 Winona Drive, LE. 2-6850.
R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, MO. 5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street. EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer — Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar — Room 111, City Hall. *EM. 6-8411*

Arthur S. Winchester, 144 Sheldrake Blvd., HU. 8-8282.

Deputy

George P. McHugh, 6 Edge Park Avenue, PL. 5-4887.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets. EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, MA. 2233.

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.
Ernest Lynn, 90 Hillcrest Drive, LE. 5-1345.
William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Avenue, HU. 9-4631.

Master of Titles for Ontario

W. Marsh Magwood, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 564, 45 Baby Point Crescent, RO. 2-6789.

Samuel Mercer, 43 MacIntosh Street, Scarboro Bluffs, Scarboro, AM. 1-7045.

Bernard C. Durrant, 327 Kingswood Road, OX. 4-0004.

Sydney Smith, 23 Admiral Road, Ajax, Ontario, Telephone 376.

Arthur W. Knapp, 101 Soudan Avenue, HU. 9-5162.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Metropolitan Council

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., *Chairman*

Toronto Representatives

(E&W) Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
(E&P) Controller Mrs. Jean Newman
(P) Controller Ford G. Brand
(R) Alderman William Davidson, Q.C.
(H) Alderman William Dennison
(W) Alderman Philip G. Givens
(H) Alderman Frank L. Nash
(P) Alderman Herbert Orliffe, Q.C.
(W) Alderman Ross Parry
(H) Alderman Mrs. May Robinson
(R) Alderman Donald D. Summerville
(R) Alderman Kenneth Waters

Suburban Representatives

(R) Mayor Harry Clark, Weston
(H) Mayor W. A. Edwards, Mimico
(H) Mayor Charles H. Hiscott, Leaside
(W) Mayor Donald R. Russell, New Toronto
(P) Reeve Jack R. Allen, East York
(R) Reeve A. M. Campbell, Scarborough
(E&H) Reeve Mrs. Marie Curtis, Long Branch
(P) Reeve Mrs. Dorothy Hague, Swansea
(W) Reeve Laurie T. Simonsky, Forest Hill
(E&R) Reeve Vernon M. Singer, North York
(W) Reeve Chris. A. Tonks, York
(P) Reeve H. Oscar Waffle, Etobicoke

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

Key	*Committee*	*Chairman*
(E)	*Executive*	*Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.*
(W)	*Works*	*Ross Parry*
(R)	*Roads and Traffic*	*Harry Clark*
(H)	*Welfare and Housing*	*William Dennison*
(P)	*Planning and Parks*	*Mrs. Dorothy Hague*

Metropolitan Licensing Commission

Magistrate Frederick W. Hall, Chairman
Magistrate O. M. Martin, Vice-Chairman
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Office — 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5256.

Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police

Magistrate C. O. Bick, Chairman
Judge Ian M. Macdonell, Vice-Chairman
Magistrate Thomas S. Elmore, Q.C.
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Office — 67 Adelaide Street East, EM. 2-1711.

Metropolitan School Board

J. C. Van Esterik, Chairman
Mrs. Mary Temple, Vice-Chairman

Toronto Representatives

Wm. Lang
B. Michael Grayson
E. M. Davidson
P. G. Might
Louis Lockhart
Mrs. Irene McBrien
J. S. Midanik
Mrs. Mary Temple
Gordon Ferguson
Miss Margaret Perney

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

Suburban Representatives

Miss T. Davidson, E.Y.
T. H. Goudge, Etobicoke
Mrs. E. Grossberg, F. Hill
J. C. Van Esterik, Lakeshore
J. Young, York
H. Eve, Leaside
Mrs. D. Bishop, N.Y.
Geo. Peck, Scarborough
Wm. R. Miller, Swansea
Mrs. E. Norman, Weston

Separate School Representatives

F. J. Boland
Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary — W. J. McCordic.
Office — 10 Eglinton Avenue East. MA. 6585.

METROPOLITAN SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD

Ward		Ward	
1	M. J. Duggan	10	J. W. Heary
2	**G. Godin,** Chr.	11	Rev. Percy Johnson
3	Right Rev. B. Kyte	12	Rev. Thos. McCabe
4	E. T. Duggan, Q.C.	13	Dr. J. J. Andrachuck
5	Rev. W. L. Gavard	14	Geo. B. Heenan
6	Mrs. Gertrude Dunn	15	Edward J. Brisbois
7	Jas. G. Culnan	16	John Hallinan
8	Gerald Kavanagh		
9	Rt. Rev. Hugh Callaghan		

Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer — John Middleweek.

Office — 477 Jarvis Street. WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

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Hiram E. McCallum, Vice-Chairman

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Wm. A. Harris	Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Sydney Hermant	Dorothy Hague
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Cecil R. Forsyth	B. Michael Grayson

Director of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer — M. V. Jones.

Offices — 133 Richmond St. W., Room 207. EM. 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

Allan A. Lamport, Chairman

J. Ardagh Scythes, Vice-Chairman	Clive M. Sinclair, Q.C., Com.
Wm. G. Russell, Com.	Chas. A. Walton, Com.

General Manager — W E. P. Duncan.

Secretary and Director of Public Information — H. E. Pettett.

Offices — 35 Yonge Street. EM. 8-7611.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner — A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341.

Auditor — G. H. Glennie, 185 Bloor St. E., WA. 4-8781.

Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto—continued

Civil Defence—Co-ordinator—Wm. J. Koopman, 280 Davenport Road, WA. 4-9761.

Clerk — W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide St. E., EM. 8-3851.

Commissioner of Finance — G. A. Lascelles, 185 Bloor Street E., WA. 4-8781.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing — R. J. Smith, 350 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771.

Commissioner of Works — Ross L. Clark, 20 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-6171.

Commissioner of Roads — George O. Grant, 20 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-6171.

Parks Commissioner — T. W. Thompson, 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 272.

Personnel Officer — G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Locals 204, 205.

Police — John Chisholm, Chief, 149 College Street, EM. 2-1711.

Solicitor — C. Frank Moore, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 509.

Traffic Engineer — S. Cass, 171 Eglinton Ave. E., HU. 1-5695.

Commissioner and Co-ordinating Officer of Courts of Revision — J. A. R. Mason, Q.C., 387 Bloor Street E., EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Governor of Jail — R. H. Paterson, 550 Gerrard Street East, HO. 5-2496, Office, HO. 5-2498.

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